

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3464.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

GENERAL LORD ROBERTS, V.C. G.B. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., will preside at the
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER, to be held at the Whitehall Rooms,
Hotel Metropole, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at half-past 5 for
7 o'clock precisely.—Dinner Tickets, One Guinea each.
A. LLEWELYN ROBERTS,
Secretary.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE SESSION will be held on
WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 21st, at 22, Backville-street, Piccadilly.
Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Antiquities will be exhibited, and the
following papers read:—
1. 'The Origin of Parish Church Building,' by R. LLOYD, Esq.
2. 'Discoveries at Repton Church, Derbyshire,' by J. T. IRVINE, Esq.
W. DE GRAY HIRCH, F.S.A. | Honorary
E. P. LOFTUS BROOK, F.S.A. | Secretaries.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.

THE NEXT EVENING MEETING OF THE Society will be held at
22, Albemarle-street, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 8 p.m., when the
following papers will be read, viz.:—
The Problem of Diffusion: Replies to Recent Criticisms, by Mr. J. JACOBUS, B.A.
Polish and Serbian Demonology as Exemplified in their Folk Tales, by Mr. J. T. NAAKE.
Ghostly Lights, by Mr. M. J. WALHOUSE.
The Report of the Ethnographical Committee will also be read by
Mr. E. W. BRADBROOK, F.S.A., the Chairman of the Society's Gallery,
F. A. MILNE, Secretary.
11, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY, with a selection from the
Enchased Works of Old Masters, NOW OPEN at the Society's Gallery,
5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. A. STEWART, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.—LITERARY PROPERTY.

THE Public is urgently warned against answering advertisements
inviting MSS., or offering to place MSS., without the personal recom-
mendation of a friend who has experience of the advertiser or the
services of the Society. By order, G. HERBERT THIRING, Secretary.
4, Portland-street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
S.R.—The AUTHOR, the organ of the Society, is published monthly,
price 6d., by Hoxaco Cox, Bream's-buildings, E.C.

THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

Founded 1848. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1884.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL EXAMINATION will be held on FRIDAY, 25th day of April, SATURDAY, 26th day of April, MONDAY, 27th day of April, and TUESDAY, 28th day of April, 1894, at the Rooms of the Institute, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.; and at the Offices of the Scottish Provident Institution, 6, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh; and the Offices of the National Assurance Society of Ireland, 3, College Green, Dublin.

Candidates who present themselves for Examination will be required to attend as under:—

Candidates for:—	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
PART I.	9.30 to 1.30	2.0 to 6.0
PART II.	2.0 to 6.0	9.30 to 1.30
PART III. Section A.	2.0 to 6.0	9.30 to 1.30

PART III. Section B. MONDAY. TUESDAY.
10.0 to 2.0 10.0 to 2.0
Candidates must give fourteen days' notice in writing, addressed to the
Honorary Secretaries, of their intention to present themselves for
Examination, specifying the particular Examination for which they
intend to present themselves, and must at the same time remit the
Examination Fee of One Guinea. A Candidate entering for both
sections of PART III. must remit Two Guineas.

All Candidates must have paid their current Subscriptions to the
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Morning.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be

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LITERATURE

"Junius" Revealed. By his Surviving Grandson H. R. Francis. (Longmans & Co.)

(First Notice.)

THOSE who are intimately acquainted with the problem which Mr. Francis professes to solve will be the least impressed by his book. In fact, they will doubt whether he thoroughly understands the points at issue. To them a title-page, however plausibly and emphatically worded, will not bring conviction, and they will be puzzled when they compare what Mr. Francis has written about George Woodfall, the elder son of the printer of the *Public Advertiser*, styled in this volume "the younger Woodfall," with what is extant in Woodfall's handwriting. Mr. Francis says that George Woodfall was in his eighty-fourth year when he showed Mr. Francis the facsimile of some writing which is alleged to have been written by Junius. The age given is wrong, as George Woodfall was seventy-eight when he died on December 22nd, 1844. At the sight of the paper he exclaimed, "Good God! why that is the feigned hand of Junius!" He appeared to Mr. Francis "so much agitated and excited by the disclosure" that the latter was "seriously alarmed for the effect on his health." Mr. Francis vouches, however, for George Woodfall being then in "full mental vigour."

A year before his death George Woodfall wrote some comments on Jacques's work on Junius, which was published in 1843, and was designed to ridicule the contention of the Franciscans, and to uphold the claims of Lord George Sackville's friends that he was the writer. Woodfall's manuscript is preserved in the British Museum. In it he states his opinion that the Junian manuscripts were not written in a feigned hand, and adds that "the handwriting of Junius, as described by Mr. Tomkins, a writing master of the first eminence in the City of London, is a clear, easy flowing, expeditious hand." In Tom Taylor's 'Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds' this expert (whose portrait Sir Joshua painted) is styled "the famous Mr. Tomkins." G. Woodfall furthermore writes that the one thing wanting is not what any

one thinks as to the authorship of the Letters, "but proof through facts that are unquestionable." This sensible demand has been put forth and upheld in these columns by Mr. Dilke, and it will be found thus expressed in his 'Papers of a Critic,' at p. 89 of the first volume:—

"When once we shall have got hold of a right conjecture as to who was the writer, every date, fact, and incident in his life must offer itself in proof, and we shall have more than enough of these to settle the question beyond all cavil."

Once the secret of Junius is "revealed," discussion will be superfluous. What Mr. Francis considers a revelation is a restatement of circumstances which are chiefly hypothetical, and of facts which, even if accepted as indisputable, leave the question of the authorship of Junius in the mist which surrounded it before he wrote. He maintains, however, that he has "absolute proof" of the Letters having been written by his grandfather, and he puts forth these two propositions:—

"First: The feigned hand of Junius must have been that of the author of the Letters.

"Secondly: That feigned hand was Francis's."

The controversy having resolved itself, as Mr. Leslie Stephen holds that it has done, into determining whether the handwriting of the Junian manuscripts is feigned or natural, we shall concisely deal with this matter before following Mr. Francis in his arguments, and estimating the value of his assertions.

These Letters began to appear in 1769, and they were collected and revised by their author, and published by Henry Sampson Woodfall in 1772. From the time they were penned till the year 1816 the hypothesis about a feigned handwriting had not been formulated. When, however, Mr. Taylor arrived at the conclusion that Francis was Junius—on grounds which were found to be wholly erroneous when the 'Memoirs' of Sir Philip Francis appeared in 1867—it was necessary for Taylor to assume that the handwriting was feigned, because of its differing from that of Francis. Taylor gave himself no trouble to prove his theory, calmly remarking, "From the beginning Junius wrote in a *disguised hand*." A feigned hand serves the same purpose as a mask. A man or woman whose face is masked may walk among friends and acquaintance without being recognized, while the page written in a feigned hand gives no clue to the writer. These are truisms, yet they require to be remembered when the partisans of Francis assert that the reason for his known handwriting differing from that of the Junian manuscripts is that the latter is feigned. But Junius, unlike Mr. Taylor and others, did not think that his writing was a disguise, and we submit that, on this head, his opinion is more weighty than theirs. He accompanied his short and stinging letter to Garrick with a note, telling Woodfall:—

"I would send the above to Garrick directly, but that I would avoid having this hand too commonly seen. Oblige me, then, so much as to have it copied in any hand, and sent by the penny post, that is if you dislike sending it in your own writing. I must be more cautious than ever."

Why this craven fear if the handwriting were feigned? Junius often corresponded with

Wilkes through the intermediary of Woodfall. On the 21st of September, 1771, he sent a paper which he wished Wilkes to lay before the "Society of the Bill of Rights," and said that "it should be copied over in a better hand," adding in a postscript, "By all means let it be copied. This manuscript is for private use only." Wilkes assured him, in reply, that it had been "transcribed." Again we ask, why should Junius make these conditions if his handwriting were feigned, and not (as Woodfall, and Tomkins, a contemporary and an expert, declared) a natural hand? We reproduce, in strong and distinct confirmation of this, what a distinguished French expert has said, his statement in full having appeared in the *Athenæum* for the 30th of April, 1892. M. Étienne Charavay was requested by Mr. Alfred Morrison to examine the Junian manuscripts in the British Museum, and in reply to Mr. Morrison's question whether the handwriting was feigned he said, "Certainly not," and he made the like reply to the further one, whether the writing of Francis was like that of Junius.

If Mr. Francis had known these things (and his ignorance must be assumed if his statements are to be excused), then he would not have written as he has done about the feigned hand of Junius being the feigned hand of Francis. He considers, however, that he has put forward new evidence which conclusively proves his contention that Junius was his grandfather. He says:—

"The following facts are certain. In the year 1771 my grandfather [this is his true grandfather, Philip Francis] was at Bath with his American friend and kinsman, Tilghman. During their visit, Miss Giles, a young lady remarkably gifted both in mind and person, received a copy of complimentary verses, written in a bold hand closely resembling Francis's, but enclosed in an envelope professedly giving the sender's reason for forwarding the lines to Miss Giles as the person for whom they must have been intended."

The words in the envelope are said to have been written by Francis in the feigned hand of Junius. Hence the conclusion: Junius and Francis are one. That Francis composed the verses may be readily admitted. Mr. Twisleton, who considered the prose and the verses to be evidence in favour of the Franciscan theory, candidly and truthfully affirms that there is not a shadow of proof of Francis having forwarded either or both to Miss Giles. Tilghman copied the verses; it is reasonable that he may have written in a somewhat different hand the note which accompanied them, and it is probable that he sent them.

There are four versions of the story of the verses, and each differs in certain particulars; we shall quote from those by Mr. Greville and the Dean of Bristol, the latter appearing in Parkes and Merivale's 'Memoirs' of Sir Philip Francis, throughout which Francis is treated as another, yet the same as Junius. Greville records:—

"Giles told me about the letter to his sister written by Francis, and which was supposed to have afforded another proof that he was Junius. Many years ago Francis was in love with his sister, Mrs. King (at Bath), and one day she received an anonymous letter, enclosing a copy of verses. The letter said that the writer had found the verses, and being sure they were meant for her, had sent them to her. The

verses were in Francis's handwriting, the envelope in a feigned hand. When the discussion arose about Francis being Junius, Giles said to his sister one day, 'If you have kept those verses which Francis wrote to you many years ago at Bath, it would be curious to examine the handwriting and see if it corresponds with that of Junius.' She found the envelope and verses, and, on comparing them, the writing of the envelope was identical with that of Junius as published in Woodfall's book."

The second version runs:—

"About the time that 'Junius Identified' was published, a party was assembled at Youngsbury in Essex, which included the Kings, man and wife; Mrs. King had been a Miss Giles. The book had been sent down to Youngsbury, and was the subject of conversation. Mrs. King heard some of the party speaking of the facsimiles of Junius's handwriting, inserted in the book. Having looked at them, she said, 'I know that handwriting well.' 'Whose then is it?' asked some one. 'Philip Francis's.' 'How do you know?' 'When I was young, and first going into society at Bath, I received letters and poetry from an anonymous admirer written in a feigned hand; these were afterwards traced to Sir Philip Francis.' 'Have you preserved those papers?' 'Yes, and not only preserved them, but I have got them here.' 'Well, then, get them, and let us look at them.' Having been looked at, the whole party assented that the hands were identical. This was told me by the Duke of Bedford."

It is now known, as we have said, that the verses are in Tilghman's handwriting. The party at Youngsbury agreed, however, that the handwriting of the lines and the prose was identical. While mistaken on this point, there may be some truth in the further conclusion that the same hand had penned both. We note in passing how strange it is to read about the letters and verses being traced to an anonymous admirer who wrote in a feigned hand! Such a person not only wore a mask, but had his whole person shrouded as completely as the Familiars of the Inquisition. To have penetrated this double disguise is a feat which we should not have deemed possible.

We are better acquainted with the doings of Francis at Bath in 1771 than Miss Giles was, and it is certain that she was under a delusion concerning him. Mr. Twisleton, who expended much money to little profit in investigating the Junian handwriting, enlarges on the Bath episode, deeming it most important in the discussion. He intimated that Francis and Miss Giles had often been partners in the dance. If Francis were then a dancing man, he was not Junius, seeing that, two months before the Bath episode, Wilkes had offered Junius tickets for a ball at the Mansion House, and he had received this reply:—

"Many thanks for your obliging offer; but, alas! my age and figure would do but little credit to my partner. I acknowledge the relation between Cato and Portia, but in truth I see no connexion between Junius and a minuet."

Other verses said to be from Junius have been discovered, or revealed, in addition to those regarding which Miss Giles declared, in her old married age, that they came to her in a feigned hand from an anonymous admirer whom she knew to be Francis. In the *Morning Herald* for the 15th of January, 1813, a letter signed J. contained the two following sentences:—

"It is said that the author of the celebrated Letters under this signature [Junius] has been positively ascertained; and that they were written by the Marquess of Lansdowne, father of the present nobleman who bears that title. The secret, it appears, was not discovered by its connexion with any political affairs; but by some verses in the possession of a lady, who had a copy of them before they were transmitted to the printer for publication, and the handwriting of the Marquess is ascertained without the possibility of a doubt."

This statement is as precise as any in Mr. Francis's book. But, in the absence of actual proof as to the personality of Junius, a statement in the affirmative is but a guess which cannot carry conviction to any intelligent reader, and a denial follows almost as a matter of course. Three days after J. had made the foregoing declaration, A. P. R. wrote from Lincoln's Inn to the *Morning Herald*, and said "that his lordship's style, either of public speaking or of writing, bore no resemblance to that of Junius, and their handwritings were equally dissimilar."

The love-making between his grandfather and Miss Giles at Bath in 1771, which Mr. Francis takes for granted, is more than problematical. Philip Francis was then a married man who had five children, who expected a sixth to appear at any moment, and who was greatly concerned as to how he could support them. His visit to Bath was chiefly owing to his desire to nurse his father, who was seriously ill. He wrote frequently to his wife. In his first letter he says:—

"There is nothing in this place to give me the smallest pleasure. My father may hold out for years in this deplorable condition, or he may die to-morrow. In short, I am a little heart-sick."

Again:—

"My father was well enough this morning to go abroad in a chaise. He is hardly sensible of my being here, and if I did not live cheap, and did not expect Mr. Godfrey, I would return many days sooner than I intended. I have dined but once at a tavern, and have never supped out. I am very uneasy about the dear children, and much more so about you."

The man who wrote in this strain to his wife is held by his grandson to have been at the same time making ardent love to Miss Giles, and for this reason, among others equally cogent, to have been Junius! If, instead of writing to little purpose about the verses to Miss Giles as Belinda, Mr. Francis had discovered and given an account of the 'Poems by Junius' which appear among the new books in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1772, he might have supplied the public with some things which were both new and curious.

It is notorious that when Francis was in Bengal he became too intimate with Madame Grand, and that her husband obtained from him 5,000*l.* damages. But in 1771 Francis was devoted to his own wife. His conjugal virtues excited the wonder of his American cousin Tilghman, who wrote to his father at Philadelphia towards the end of 1770, and said that he knew Francis "as thoroughly as any man on earth," and knew him to possess many merits, "among which are strong domestic attachments, such as a libertine is incapable of." Tilghman enjoyed life when he was in England, and he

found the gay existence at Bath entirely to his taste. The truth appears to be that it was not the married man overburdened with family cares and grieving for the shattered health of his father, but the lively young bachelor Richard Tilghman, who flirted with Miss Giles and flattered her with verses which his cousin had written for him.

The marriage which Francis contracted in 1762 was imprudent, and much of his time was occupied in devising how to better his condition, his pay as a clerk in the War Office not sufficing for his domestic needs. He was not the man to reject any handsome offer from the Government. Yet those who hold he was Junius believe that, as such, he would have written, as Junius did in 1769, that he had not been bought off by the ministry, and would have added:—

"It is true I have refused offers, which a more prudent or a more interested man would have accepted.....and you, I think, sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe."

Mr. Francis plumes himself upon giving to the world a circumstance which he deems of great moment in connexion with the verses which Miss Giles received and treasured. He regards them and their envelope as "the conclusive external evidence which would have finally identified Junius." He says that in conversation, "about 1852," with Lady Francis, the second wife of his grandfather, "there was neither agreement nor confidence between us as to the light in which the authorship of 'Junius' should be viewed." However, in answer to the inquiry whether she had any verses by her husband, she produced a copy of those received by Miss Giles, which had been sent to her by the widowed Francis when he was her lover, in answer to her request that he would let her have some of his youthful poetry. This was an obvious opportunity for Francis to show how closely the natural hand of Junius could be imitated by him. He did not avail himself of the chance. It may be true, as is said by his grandson, that the writing of verses was not one of his talents. Yet Junius had produced lines which, if not poetical, were certainly pointed. They appeared in 1768, before he had written anything under the signature which he has made famous, and the handwriting of the original is in what is rightly termed the Junian hand, the title being 'Harry and Nan'—not, as Mr. Francis writes, 'Nancy and Harry.' A copy is in the fourth volume of 'The New Foundling Hospital for Wit,' and the original is in the British Museum. If Francis had transcribed the verses to Belinda in a handwriting resembling that of the lines entitled 'Harry and Nan,' he would have supplied proof that he could employ the feigned hand which he is said to have been able to write with ease. Not a single line which has been actually penned by him corresponds with the writing of the Junian manuscripts.

The Psalter of the Great Bible of 1539: a Landmark in English Literature. Edited with Introduction and Notes by John Earle, M.A. (Murray.)

THE phrase in the title of this volume, "a Landmark in English Literature," must, we

think, be pronounced somewhat misleading and delusive. It undoubtedly makes the reader expect a thorough treatment of the literary importance of the Psalter here reprinted; and it is not justified by the event. Prof. Earle has produced something of considerable interest and value, but of a general rather than a special kind. His work is more for the public at large than for scholars in particular. It is worthy of a place in every clergyman's library—if clergymen in these hard times can spare anything for new books—and on the shelves of all who care for a brief abstract of information on the subject of psalmody. It is by turns instructive, critical, "edifying." To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters such as Dr. Earle is always a pleasure in its way; and we feel sure there will be, or should be, very many who will peruse these present pages with both pleasure and profit. But it cannot be said they make any noticeable addition to English scholarship, though they will serve to remind us how much has yet to be done by English scholars even in connexion with Coverdale's Psalter.

Of the sixty-eight pages of the introduction, only some dozen are devoted strictly to the English Psalter. Rather more space is given to a highly readable sketch of the Psalter in Greek and Latin, and to what Prof. Earle calls the "prophetic" as distinguished from the "scientific" interpretation of the Psalms. About twice as much is taken up by an account of the Hebrew Psalter, and of the revival of Hebrew study, or rather of its first pursuit, by the Church reformers of the sixteenth century. Reuchlin, who "composed the first Hebrew grammar and lexicon for the use of Christians," was himself taught by Obadiah Sforza, the Jewish commentator; and Melancthon was taught by Reuchlin. "A Protestant study from the first, it was in a special manner appropriated by the German Protestants." And, in the spirit of a scholar who is not afraid that sound scholarship can in any important sense quarrel with sound theology, Dr. Earle sketches the progress of Hebrew study, and gives the new criticism a confident though not a blind welcome. "To follow De Wette," he says, "through the shifts by which he evades the admission of Maccabean psalms, e.g. lxxiv., lxxix., lxxxiii., is a schooling in the opposite opinion." The professor gives a most useful "tabular conspectus" of the various views of eminent scholars as to the chronology of the Psalms, a glance at which "will quickly convey what it would take many pages to describe." And on the whole, though he is most careful to express himself not dogmatically, but as an inquirer, and one who feels that the last word on this subject is far indeed from having yet been spoken, his inclination is obviously towards accepting much later dates than used to be commonly and so positively asserted. Thus he writes:—

"A conviction is growing that the bulk of the Psalter was produced in the Exile or after it, and the truth of this opinion is confirmed by a variety of considerations, among others this—that it gives the Psalms a chronological place in the Canon which harmonizes with the formula in the New Testament 'The Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms' (Luke xxiv. 44). There is no reason why we should discard the

old tradition which traces Hebrew psalmody up to David; at the same time the nearer approach of the Psalter (as a whole) to the New Testament will perhaps soon be accepted as a gain by many who have been reluctant to accept the change of view. Perhaps they will find that a sense of their own nearness to the Psalter, which though they had not formulated they had often implicitly felt, is now explained and justified."

After this section on the Hebrew Psalter comes that on the English Psalter, of which only the second subsection deals with "the import of our Psalter in English literature," which is ostensibly the main theme—the *raison d'être*—of the introduction. The first subsection discusses "the relation of our Psalter to the Greek (Latin) and Hebrew"; and the third deals with "the function of the English Psalter in the Church," giving some cursory account of modern psalmody down to the present day. Prof. Earle ingeniously remarks that "the Congregationalists have the honour of being the founders of modern English hymnody."

"It was only natural that those who were without a traditional Liturgy should be the first to discover the need of hymns in united worship. The pressure of this want produced many hymn-writers in the course of the seventeenth century, but to none was it given to understand its nature and find the way to satisfy it until Dr. Watts began to publish hymns in 1707.....He struck the true note of spiritual communion in united worship, and he found what was fitting for congregational use.....About 1738 came the first great burst of sacred song in the Church of England. It was connected with the religious revival which was begun in Oxford by two brothers, John Wesley, a Fellow of Lincoln College, and Charles, an undergraduate of Christ Church."

The introduction is followed by a reprint of the 1539 Psalter "in proximate facsimile such as was practicable with types ready to hand, every form of word being kept, and also the content of every line." And at the end of this reprint a hundred pages of notes, textual, explanatory, and of other kinds, complete the volume.

Thus, as has been remarked, Prof. Earle has produced something of considerable interest and value; but what his title-page distinctly suggests he scarcely carries out. Yet that suggestion would be well worth carrying out. It would be well worth carefully investigating to what extent Coverdale's Psalter has influenced both our language and our literature, as a part of the general question, which also, though acknowledged, has as yet received no adequate treatment, viz., to what degree and in what way or ways the various translations of the Bible, especially the Authorized Version, and also the Book of Common Prayer, have influenced our language and literature.

Certainly the influence of the newly unsealed Hebrew Scriptures on the Elizabethan age—on Shakespeare, for example—was larger and deeper than seems to have been recognized in any of the booklets that handle the subject. The author of 'The Merchant of Venice' had assuredly perused them with no slight attention. Dr. Earle states that it was Bishop Lowth who made the "discovery of the parallelism of Hebrew poetry, for the significance of which I refer the reader to Dr. Driver's 'Introduction,' p. 340 ff." But surely it had been perceived and felt by him who represents Shylock talking in this wise:

"I would my daughter were dead at my foot and the jewels in her ear! Would she was hearsed and at my foot and the ducats in her coffin!.....And no satisfaction, no revenge; nor no ill luck stirring but what lights on my shoulders; no sighs but of my breathing; no tears but of my shedding."

At all events, Dr. Earle should have furnished more details as to this Psalter of 1539. He should at least have stated that it first appeared in 1535 in Coverdale's Bible, and that it reappeared in 1537 in what is known as Matthew's Bible; and that the Great Bible, in which it appeared in 1539, was republished no fewer than six times. The differences, whatever they are, between these various issues—there are certainly some between the 1539 and the 1540 editions, as Dr. Earle does observe—should have had at least a passing reference. And it is disappointing that Dr. Earle is so extremely perfunctory both on the origin and on the character of Coverdale's English. He has, indeed, scarcely anything to say, or at least says scarcely anything, on these two important points. It is to be hoped he may presently supply the public with a real "study" of a work whose force and beauty and influence he evidently keenly appreciates—a study worthy of himself and worthy of the subject.

Memories of the Mutiny. By Francis Cornwallis Maude, V.C., C.B. With which is incorporated the Personal Narrative of John Walter Sherer, Esq., C.S.I. 2 vols. (Remington & Co.)

THE time has not yet come when a satisfactory history of the Mutiny can be written. The books we have are simply material, good or bad, for future use; the evidence is incomplete and, to some extent, unverified, but it is accumulating; and no doubt hereafter, when personal susceptibilities are less prominent, a writer will be found who may tell the story without suspicion of partiality in language worthy of so great a theme. That this is now impossible is manifest, amongst other things, from the extreme sensitiveness to criticism, often in itself unworthy of attention, displayed by actors in the various scenes and by their surviving friends or relatives. If public men in England were so constituted, they would not survive a week's issue of the opposition newspapers, and our lives would be made a burden by reason of their continual lamentation.

During the present year two books relating to the Mutiny have been reviewed in this journal: the first (*Athen.* No. 3456), consisting of selections from the records of the Government of India, edited by Mr. Forrest, is an instalment of a series likely to be useful, due weight being given to the fact that a great deal of information which is of value for history does not necessarily appear in official papers; the second (No. 3460), being reminiscences by Mr. Forbes-Mitchell, who was a sergeant in the 93rd, has the peculiar recommendation of being a description from the ranks. And now we have a third contribution to the literature of the Mutiny, a book which, though perhaps not widely noticed, may be said to have raised a storm wholly incommensurate with its real value in what we may without offence call the service teacup.

The work is a joint production by two gentlemen—one a distinguished and gallant Artillery officer, the other a highly respected and able member of the Indian Civil Service—and is, perhaps for this reason, singularly disjointed. For the military author possesses a vein of bitter criticism, and indulges his fancy to an extent which inclines his readers to imagine that he is a disappointed man whose strictures must not be taken too seriously; whilst the civilian, on the other hand, writes easily and pleasantly, with an evident desire to avoid offence. Their work, therefore, must be separately considered, and we take that of the soldier first. Col. Maude, as we have just stated, is an officer whose services during the Mutiny were highly meritorious and gained for him the V.C. and other decorations; an account, therefore, of his experiences could scarcely fail to prove valuable and interesting. He has not, however, confined himself to these, but has diverged from them considerably, without that respect for accuracy and good taste which might reasonably have been expected. His work, consisting of gossip rather than of sifted evidence, is discursive to an extraordinary degree, and much discretion will have to be exercised and examination made before his statements are admitted to be accurate. For example, a pursuit of the enemy by the volunteer cavalry led by Outram and Havelock is described in which neither of the generals drew his sword, and it is said:—

"The moment the charge was over Havelock rode straight up to my guns, his horse bleeding copiously from four or five tulwar cuts. As the poor beast commenced to stagger, the General quickly dismounted, saying to me, with a proud but melancholy intonation: 'That makes the sixth horse I have had killed under me!' and, sure enough, the animal died in a few minutes."

Now, this seems extremely circumstantial, yet we believe Col. Maude's memory has misled him. For the charge was led by Outram, accompanied by Lieut. Havelock, whose father the general was at the time two miles in rear with the main body of the force, and on that day had no horse killed nor wounded, neither could his voice, however intoned, have reached Col. Maude. Outram did not draw his sword, but used a Malacca cane, and thereby imperilled his life; young Havelock, however, rode between him and his assailant, whom he killed, but not before his charger had received a cut from which it soon died, close to Col. Maude's battery.

Many of Col. Maude's remarks about the generals are written in a kindly and appreciative spirit, and with some of his criticisms we cordially concur; but in other instances his reflections are so gratuitously invidious that we are disposed to account for them by some natural bluntness of perception and peculiarity of temperament rather than by reason of intentional malevolence. In this view we are confirmed by his recital without apparent repugnance that he unjustly charged a brother officer and former comrade with misappropriation of money, and lodged him in gaol: a mistake which cost 250*l.*, and a story which tells solely against Col. Maude himself. So when it is implied that Havelock was guilty of partiality in recommending his son for the V.C., we hope that the author does not realize that such suggestions are as injudicious as they are unneces-

sary. Both Col. Maude and the younger Havelock were gallant officers, and more than once earned the coveted distinction; but as each of them got it the world is unlikely to concern itself further and to desire the exhumation of old camp gossip and scandal which had better be forgotten.

Again, in writing of Sir Colin Campbell, all reasonable bounds of propriety are exceeded when the alternative is suggested that the gallant old soldier either "wished to spin out the campaign for private reasons of his own," or was afraid to meet the enemy, for that is by implication conveyed in what purports to be a quotation from one of Lord Dalhousie's despatches: "Colonel Colin Campbell has carried caution to the confines of cowardice." It would be interesting to know whether the quotation can be verified; we confess to considerable doubt. Sir Colin was a soldier educated in the Peninsular war, and accustomed to the discipline and tactics necessary when opposed to a European enemy; he may, therefore, not improbably have shown a disinclination to move until his strength and arrangements were in his opinion complete, when officers accustomed to Indian enemies only might perhaps have advanced with success. Moreover, he looked solely to his commander-in-chief, and not to officers in civil employment, for orders respecting military matters, and this caused the friction with Lord Dalhousie, who believed he had detected a desire to thwart his authority as Governor-General under the cloak of military discipline. He therefore censured Campbell for having manifested "over-cautious reluctance" in moving out against the marauders from Swat, and for his attitude towards the authority of the Governor-General in Council. Sir Colin forthwith resigned, and in due course Dalhousie himself publicly acknowledged the brigadier's ability, intrepidity, and activity. It may be open to question whether the Governor-General of India was well advised in employing the terms of reproof he did to such an officer, but there can be no doubt that Col. Maude is not justified by the rules of good taste or by the laws of necessity in repeating them, even if unexaggerated.

We have little space left to notice Mr. Sherer's share of the work, in which his escape from Futtehpore (Hussowa), his adventures with Havelock's column, and his stay at Cawnpore as magistrate are well described, and form the most attractive part of the book. His remarks on the subject of Outram, who when entrusted with the command of the troops made over his task to Havelock, commend themselves to our judgment. The chivalry of Outram's action in waiving his position, in order that another who had borne the burden and heat of the day might reap the reward, appeals with certainty of success to the feelings and imagination. Yet duty is one thing, generosity another, and the simple question is, When an officer is entrusted with a command, has he the right whilst fit for service to devolve his responsibility on a junior? A somewhat similar state of divided authority occurred when Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, and therefore in the highest position there, voluntarily assumed the place of second in command to Sir Hugh Gough in the first Sikh war;

and in that case the Government of England, whilst recognizing the patriotic motives which influenced Hardinge, decided as a question of principle that it might be productive of serious inconvenience, if not injury to the public service, if the head of the Government should serve in a subordinate capacity.

Many of the illustrations have, we think, been published before, "The Interior of the Billiard Room in the Residency" being specially familiar; "Prize Agents searching for Concealed Treasure" is particularly good, and tells its tale with great completeness. The type, paper, and binding are alike excellent.

History of the English Landed Interest.—Modern Period. By R. M. Garnier. (Sonenschein & Co.)

As might be expected, the work of Mr. Garnier improves as he approaches our own time. We have the same happy combination of historical and practical knowledge of the subject without the drawback of having to deal, as in the former volume, with matters on which scholars themselves are not yet agreed. The author, moreover, is *felix opportunitate sud*. Between agricultural depression on the one hand and predatory politics on the other, the landed interest is passing through the greatest crisis of its fortunes, and its fate has become a burning question. In these pages the reader is told how it came to be what it is, and, looking back, he may cease to wonder that the ruin of the greatest industry and the most powerful interest in the kingdom should have seemed, till very recent days, an impossibility.

Broadly dividing the period of which he here treats into the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, the author devotes special attention to tracing, in the former, the growth of taxation on the land, and analyzing the principles on which it was based. With extreme care and fairness he discusses the origin of the land tax, tracing its evolution out of the "subsidy" and "property tax" of earlier times, and claiming that here also, as with the tithe and the poor rate, personalty has succeeded in evading its original liability, while the introduction of an income tax (1799) meant that land was made to pay twice over. But, apart from the question of abstract justice, he traces to the legacy duty of 1796, extended to landed succession in 1853, "the first blow at thrift," and an important element in the present agricultural depression.

Mr. Garnier's remarks on the long struggle between the rival interests of corn and wool deserve careful attention. He shows us how, in spite of adverse legislation, sheep-farming had thriven and extended, till the lavish encouragement by the State of corn husbandry turned the scale and led to drastic alterations in our treatment of the land. The chief element in bringing about this change was the system of bounties on exported corn, initiated even before the Revolution of 1688. But it was not till after the middle of the last century that the full force of the movement was felt. The prosperity of agriculture, so far as we can see, even though artificially fostered, led to a rapid improvement in its methods, together with

a vast extension of the corn-growing area, which high prices and an improved system combined to render possible. Mr. Garnier is not, indeed, the first to dwell on the enormous importance of the introduction of green crops and mixed farming, but he has the merit of showing its connexion with enclosures, which formed so prominent an economical feature under George III. It illustrates his fairness that, while setting forth the advantages, and indeed the necessity, of enclosures, he dwells on their drawbacks for the labouring classes, whom nothing could compensate for the loss of their common rights. He also brings out clearly the evil effects of "tillage by compulsion," in the place of simple reclamation of waste.

In his chapters on the "husbandry" and the "farm live stock" of the period, Mr. Garnier exhibits at its strongest that practical knowledge of his subject which imparts to his book its peculiar value. Perhaps, in saying that marling was resuscitated in the last century, having been practised "in early Tudor times," he has not gone far enough; for the Domesday of St. Paul's (1222) speaks of the improved value of the Chapter's estate at Beauchamp "in terris marlatis," and the Abingdon Cartulary describes the reclamation of land at Colne (also in Essex), "compositione terre quæ vulgo 'Marla' dicitur." So, too, with the famous South Downs, of which we read that the flock was so hardy that "during the winter" it "was never taken off the downs where its fold was situated." We believe that even now the practice of sending sheep to be kept in the Weald districts from Michaelmas to Ladytide is not wholly abandoned.

Concurrently with the improvements in agriculture, helped on, as the author shows, by the zealous "amateurs" of the time, there was much mismanagement of landed property through a bad system of leasing. The "engrossing" of farms, that is, the throwing together of small holdings—which went on steadily till quite lately, and has proved the cause, we fear, of much discontent, by widening the gulf between the labourer and the farmer—was in operation a century ago; the cost of living had increased more rapidly than the wages of labour; and the poverty which, as we are often reminded, accompanied the prosperity of the landed interest, was the result.

With the nineteenth century the author deals more briefly. One can see that the dominant feature, to his mind, of the period is the tension between the landed and the commercial classes, and the jealousy which led the latter to assail the interests of the former in the name of labour. Thus the repeal of the corn laws affords him a fitting close, the counter movement having now set in with the strife between the capitalist and the workman. Himself a free trader, Mr. Garnier steadily upholds the principle that it is unjust to lay as heavy (indeed heavier) burdens on the landed interest now as when it enjoyed the advantages of protection. His remarks on the difficult question of the poor laws and on the experiments of the Legislature on them are peculiarly valuable at the present time, and, like the rest of the book, are full of instruction for politicians.

It must not be supposed that the book is

a "heavy" one. Such a chapter as that on "The New State of England" shows that Mr. Garnier can write picturesquely and well, and is able to impart his knowledge in a pleasant and readable form. He has produced an exceedingly useful, and in some ways a remarkable work.

The Adventure Series.—The Memoirs and Travels of Mauritius Augustus, Count de Benyowski. In Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan, the Liukiu Islands, and Formosa. From the Translation of his Original Manuscript (1741–1771) by William Nicholson, F.R.S., 1790. Edited by Capt. Pasfield Oliver. Illustrated. (Fisher Unwin.)

It is probably since the world became, or professed to be, respectable that the word *adventurer* has had a dubious significance, and it is certainly in the unfavourable sense that Capt. Oliver would apply it to the subject of this book. But the career of Benyowski has never quite ceased to be a popular theme, whether for biography, or drama, or fiction; and even making all the deductions which Capt. Oliver would make from his credibility, enough remains to give him a very fair claim to the title of adventurous. For it is, at all events, undisputed that, having as an extremely young man seen some service in the wars against the Polish Protestants supported by Russia, he was taken prisoner by the Russians and carried off to Siberia and Kamchatka as an exile; that while there he organized, or joined in, a revolt in which the local governor was killed, and then, seizing a ship, he arrived after a four months' voyage at Macao, whence he obtained a passage, along with his followers, to the Mauritius, and thence to France. And here the volume before us terminates, though any narrative of the adventurer's life is incomplete without his later experiences in Madagascar—a theme which might well have had attraction for the biographer (in the Hakluyt series) of Francis Leguat.

In his careful, if not always very lucidly arranged introduction, Capt. Oliver endeavours to throw all possible doubt on Benyowski's accuracy and honesty, and in his evident prejudice against him rather, we think, overshoots his mark. Thus, for instance, he writes, "The memoirs open with a lie,"—the date of Benyowski's birth being, it seems, antedated by five years. But the memoirs really consist of two parts. The first, where this misstatement occurs, is written in the third person, and in Nicholson's edition ends with these words, reproduced by Capt. Oliver: "We shall here terminate the narrative which we have collected of the adventures of the Count, and shall relate the sequel as it is written with his own hand." It does not seem certain, therefore, that the first part was written by Benyowski himself. Capt. Oliver says the two parts cannot be separated. He, indeed, does not separate them, but whereas the first part is entitled "The Memoirs and Travels of Count Benyowski," the second (and much longer) part has in Nicholson's edition the heading "Journal of the Travels of the Count Benyowski into Siberia," &c., which heading, marking apparently where the real autobiography begins, Capt. Oliver altogether omits. And when he asserts that the story

was "cunningly devised to deceive ignorant people in Europe," &c., it is right to remember that the memoirs never saw the light during their author's lifetime. Benyowski writes in a tone of the most perfect self-confidence, which is certainly justified if his account of his doings, the Siberian part especially, is even approximately true. It is probable enough, as Capt. Oliver supposes, that the importance of the part he took as a young man in the campaign against Russia is exaggerated. But it is surprising that Capt. Oliver devotes much more attention to refuting the inaccuracies of the narrative of the voyage, after the escape from Kamchatka, than to those of the previous residence in Siberia. For the discrepancies in the story of the voyage might conceivably be accounted for by the writer's ignorance of navigation, by the general confusion that then prevailed as to the regions east of Kamchatka, and, above all, by the obvious wish and intention to falsify, and thereby conceal, the route taken, possibly to avoid awkward inquiries as well as to retain a monopoly of the trade to those parts, a common, if not very honourable, practice of the time.

The most amusing part of the volume, and that in which the plain narrative of facts seems to be most liberally mingled with romance, is that in which the hero describes his life and doings in Kamchatka. His amazing fertility of resource and magical influence over his fellow men overcome the most formidable difficulties. The position of an exile was looked on as more or less disgraceful, and no social intercourse was allowed between them and the free inhabitants. Nevertheless, after their first interview, Benyowski is invited to dine by the Chancellor and the "Hettman." The Governor at once appoints him tutor to his children, and his daughter, with the mother's approval, promptly declares her affection for him. He is on arrival elected as head of the exile community, and engages them in a conspiracy to revolt and escape. The plot, in spite of the leader's marvellous address, is at last found out; his benefactor, the Governor, is killed in the fight that ensues; and Miss Aphanasia forgives him not only this, but the discovery that he has a wife in Hungary, and she is content to follow him to Europe as a daughter. As an excuse for his conduct he pleads his natural desire for liberty and his obligation to his fellow exiles, and the plea, *pace* Capt. Oliver, can hardly be gainsaid.

The whole story reads like an amusing and audacious fiction by Dumas; and yet there is collateral evidence to show that it is much more than founded on fact, though of the value of some of the evidence Capt. Oliver forms a far lower estimate than some other authorities. Capt. Oliver has omitted from his version some chapters descriptive of the country, which he considers mere compilation, and which anyhow are now of little intrinsic value. But he has also omitted, without any indication of the *lacunæ*, various passages from the text of the journal. These omissions may, perhaps, be considered to be covered by the words of the title-page, but such notice is hardly explicit enough. One or two of these—as, e.g., a quotation by Benyowski of Peter the Great's directions for the treatment of the

exiles, and his characteristic comments on them—we are sorry to miss; but furthermore, the reader may be led to think that as far as this portion of the journal extends, the volume before us is a full reprint of Nicholson's translation, in modern form, with notes up to date.

It is to be regretted that, having taken up the subject and discussed the question of Benyowski's trustworthiness, Capt. Oliver did not see his way to investigate certain as yet unworked sources of information in Russia and Germany, and even, as he surmises, in the Dutch factory at Nagasaki; but for a volume in the "Adventure Series" this was hardly to be expected, and in that series these adventures deserve a prominent place.

NEW NOVELS.

The One too Many. By E. Lynn Linton. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

MRS. LYNN LINTON inscribes her new novel "to the sweet girls still left among us who have no part in the new revolt, but are content to be dutiful, innocent, and sheltered"; but it will need illumination as well as sweetness in any of this class to reconcile the spirit of the dedication with the apparent aim of the story. Mrs. Lynn Linton paints two types of English girlhood—the one "dutiful and innocent," the other emancipated and omniscient; and yet, although her "revolting daughter" is in many ways an entirely revolting personage, the plain person can hardly fail to rise from a perusal of the story with the impression that in the view of the writer it is wiser to revolt than to submit. Of the lucidity and force with which Mrs. Lynn Linton deals with her theme there is no question. She writes with the ease, the fluency, and the correctness born of long experience. But her portraiture was never harder in outline, nor were her colours ever more glaringly laid on. There is any amount of abrupt contrast, but no gradation of tone. Moira's long martyrdom is narrated with abundant cleverness, but the quality of inevitableness is lacking to the tragedy. It is conceivable that the story is meant to be a satire rather than a "document." If that be so, then Mrs. Lynn Linton has only herself to thank for the erroneous impression which nine out of ten readers are likely to derive from a conscientious study of her latest book.

Dorothy's Double. By G. A. Henty. 3 vols. (Chatto & Windus.)

MR. HENTY has long since mastered the art of driving a team of energetic characters across obstacles of circumstance as difficult as anything to be found on those prairies over which Capt. Hampton pursued the absconding "double" of the lady of his love. The present narrative has much of the easy inventiveness and realism of his boys' stories, and Jacob, the captain's admiring henchman, erewhile the errand boy of a private detective, is imagined in his earlier manner. No one need be told that the march of events is animated, the villains astute and audacious, and the triumph of right signal and complete. The most ambitious conception of character is that of Linda Hawtrey, the "Sal" of the thieves and swindlers with whom she is connected,

who maintains a standard of personal purity and qualified integrity in spite of disadvantages which must have crushed an ordinary girl, by virtue of an ingrained soundness and strength of character, in no way the result of any training, moral or religious. We are inclined to consider her somewhat of a moral monster, though heredity may possibly account even for a personality so unusual as hers.

A Devoted Couple. By J. Masterman. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

HEALTHY, boisterous youth and the humours of the British family generally are less often than formerly the stock-in-trade of the novelist. 'A Devoted Couple' is mostly concerned with the household affections, events, and scrapes of a brood of young Anglo-Indians called Vernon. The family consists of six boys of various ages and characters, a father, mother, and relatives galore. There is not much neat workmanship—indeed, the writing is often inept and slovenly; but there is evidence of good feeling and good spirits. As the story advances it rather improves than otherwise. A bevy of girls are introduced to mate with the boys, and several elderly couples make themselves and, apparently, others happy; and there is not a pennyworth of evil of a morbid kind in all the bustle of choosing professions, falling in love and out again, marrying and giving in marriage. The parental outlook is sufficiently sane and possible, and there is a good deal of kindly and obvious sentiment. As authors go, the writer is tender-hearted. Amongst the principals only one is killed off, if we except the villain (the horrid example of the story) and an ancient grand-aunt. More than one devoted couple appear in these pages; but it may be safely assumed that the especially devoted pair are the parents of the young Vernons. A decent position in life is the lot of most of the people presented, yet, especially at first, the tale savours a little of second-rateness.

The Ending of my Day. By Rita. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

FOR a girl of fourteen Belle Ffolliott must have been precocious, as at that age she committed to paper the reflections on her Aunt Tabitha with which her narrative commences. Poor Aunt Tabitha! She is of that unlovely type of Puritan which, with the possible exception of survivals in the humbler circles of Dissenters, has never existed outside the pages of a novel.

"Defend us from all such Christians! People who make life a misery and a bondage to all with whom they come in contact; who look upon children as creatures to be tyrannized over and thwarted, and ruled by rigid discipline, their natures bent into distasteful and unnatural shape, their minds and feelings cramped and tortured as the poor Chinese women torture their feet."

The severity of religious discipline, the physical inequality of the sexes, the inferiority of Christianity to "theosophy,"—these are the subjects to which Rita does now incline. And undoubtedly she makes a pitiful concatenation of circumstances wherewith to entangle her heroine. But of the moral readers will judge differently. To our mind her protests remind us of nothing so much as of one "who would call

'fire' in Noah's flood." Puritanical severity seems the last thing from which our girls and boys are suffering.

A Great Temptation. By Dora Russell. 3 vols. (White & Co.)

MISS RUSSELL makes another novel out of commonplace incidents, and tells it unambitiously, without any attempt to draw a new character, or an old one in a new style, or to get below the mere surface of life, at the roots and basis of things. A girl of alleged refinement and high spirit loves one man and marries another. The lover hangs round her after she is married, and the "great temptation" is to throw over the honest husband and make herself happy with the man she would not listen to when she was free. The heroine resists this temptation; but at the same time thinks it necessary to desert her husband. He had loved her from the beginning, and loves her still; but when a woman is found dead with a disfigured face he identifies his runaway wife, and marries again. These are random samples of a story which has no depth or distinction, but which may none the less serve the purpose of those who produce and those who read it.

A Ward in Chancery. By Mrs. Alexander. 2 vols. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

FOR pictures of English middle-class life, exactly as it is, with all its virtues and its drawbacks, Mrs. Alexander is not often surpassed, even by writers who have a literary style and greater gifts at their service. She is not an artist, but she is an admirable photographer, especially when a little malice and a spice of revolt are mingled with her work. 'A Ward in Chancery' is not so lively as its predecessors, and the heroine can hardly be called interesting. But how lifelike and how depressing is the picture of her uncle the solicitor's household! Into this well-regulated establishment Andrée Nugent is brought as a newly made heiress, the rehabilitated orphan of a step-brother who had been the black sheep of the family during his spendthrift existence in Paris. Here she awaits her majority, and tries to adapt herself for a time to the Landons' existence. The worship of aristocracy, of money, and of respectability which stamps so large a class in England is depicted without exaggeration. Perhaps the best feature in the story is the vague longing for an existence more picturesque, even mildly Bohemian, which is also characteristic of the younger generation, who really shrink back at once from any approach to realizing their dreams. Mr. Thurston, who represents Andrée's dream, is certainly not a very imaginative being.

The Standishs of High Acre. By Gilbert Sheldon. (Cassell & Co.)

YET another instance of the modern novelist's affection for pseudo-scientific aspects of humanity is to be found in 'The Standishs of High Acre.' The moving idea is the popular one—heredity—with a freak of atavism thrown in. To these the author has added a sort of Montague-Capulet feud between two ancient English families, which, truth to say, appears a good deal out of

date. There is enough and to spare of determined gloom and deadly grimness. But, as is often the case with an artificial atmosphere of darkness and despair, it fails to take hold on the reader very strongly. Ralph Standish has moments not wanting in force and poignancy, and the picture as a whole is intensely melancholy. But he and his father are each more suited to serve as "cases" in a medical record of hallucinations, strange delusions, and outright madness than to figure as principals in a novel. There are times when their diseased conditions are so overdone that where the situation is meant to be most strongly dramatic it verges on burlesque. It must be granted that the old house and the old servants are occasionally striking, and have touches that serve to recall a certain masterpiece styled 'Wuthering Heights,' or at least to point the contrast between it and work like 'The Standishs.'

Inscrutable. By Esmé Stuart. (Bliss, Sands & Foster.)

'INSCRUTABLE' is exciting enough reading to please at least one "jaded reviewer." Though captious critics carp at the explanation of the mystery, we shall be silent. If throughout a volume the reader has been more or less mystified, interested, or surprised, it is ungrateful to complain, though the author's skill has brought about such a result by means that do not bear looking into. Most unravellings lead to disappointment. To us it seems that the general setting of this story is striking. The old English cathedral town, the River Gate House, and the mysterious tenant of the Oriental chambers are well, because weirdly, presented. Garrick Bloodworth, his exits and entrances, and his old servants are strongly imagined, and belong to the sensational order of romance. The discovery of the actual working of the plot we leave, as in duty bound, to the grateful or ungrateful reader. The River Gate House is not quite another House on the Marsh; but it has some of the elements of mystery and surprise contained therein. Miss Stuart may be congratulated on a certain power of astonishing. The "shocker" that shocks is, after all, not too common.

The Queen against Owen. By Allen Upward. (Chatto & Windus.)

"THE crime of murder remains, after all is said and done, the one thing which most fascinates the public mind." Such is the author's opinion, and further, he holds that a bare report of an imaginary trial for the crime is enough to provide interest for a work of fiction. Never a forensic gentleman "kept the roadway" better than he. His best points are a professional contempt for jurymen, of whose discussion of their verdict he makes very good fun, and an appreciative estimate of such men of leading as "Sir Stephen James" and the suave Lord Christobel. (The resemblance traced in the latter dignity to "the Gascoignes of another age" seems a trifle far-fetched.) Forensic also is the rather thin fun about javelin-men and the archaic formulæ of the commission, and a certain flippancy of humour generally. But slight as is the narrative it never flags, and "the public mind" may be pleasantly

titillated by a very realistic representation of a criminal trial. The realism, however, would have been even more convincing had Tressamer been able to account for the immunity from interruption he experienced when making three several journeys of four miles in the course of the night of the murder in order to dispose of the corpse, when it was in evidence that two other persons were on the road at the time. It will be seen that our difficulty is a tribute to the ingenuity of the plot.

Mrs. Thorndale's Cousin. By E. M. Bagot. (Fisher Unwin.)

'MRS. THORNDALE'S COUSIN' reveals some quiet observation of manners and character. It is a pity that the execution is at times faulty, and the canvas overcrowded. The group of town and county folk makes a rather confused picture, in which no one person stands out with sufficient clearness. Mrs. Thorndale and Mrs. Adam Forsythe are amongst those best observed; the Poldwhelers have also an air of reality, and one or two more are treated in a way that just recalls, and no more, the manner of Miss Austen. We fancy the author has something to learn in the matter of arrangement and diction, and the writing rather suggests "gloves" in places. The story being of a quiet, unexciting type, it strikes us that the sudden fire and the struggle in the meadow are a little bit out of place.

"Zorg": a Story of British Guiana. By Vernon Kirke. (Digby, Long & Co.)

IF the monosyllabic title 'Zorg' does not mean sorrow (we suspect it does), we give it up. It is a tale of sorrow, at any rate, rather unskillfully told. The first half is autobiographical, then it turns impersonal, till finally the heroine resumes the narrative up to her death. This helps to make a lack of force and unity. The story is not improbably a first adventure in fiction by a young writer. The best of it is, we fancy, when the author keeps closest to her experience. The scenes in British Guiana have a more lifelike air than those laid in England. In the former the heroine maintains her identity better than elsewhere. When she deserts her lover through the influence of a certain Sister Agnes, an Anglo-Catholic lady given to good works and not at all afraid of interfering in people's destinies, we feel that the natural evolution of a character has been destroyed. The book is short, but it has a good deal of sentiment, passion, and other youthful and rather fatiguing elements, not well put together. 'Zorg' has, however, a suggestion of temperament and feeling, though it is very imperfectly realized.

THE LITERATURE OF SPORT.

EVERY sportsman should keep with scrupulous care a diary or register of the fish or game which he kills, and a note of the persons who formed the party, of the locality, and of any occurrences at all unusual or abnormal. Such a record becomes more interesting the longer it is kept, and may eventually in various ways become a source of profit. Hence, looking on *The Fly-fisher's Register*, arranged by W. H. Pope (Sampson Low & Co.), as an inducement to keep such a record, we may at this season, when fancy turns lightly to fishing, bid it welcome.

The arrangement of headings is more suited for a dry-fly trout angler than for a salmon fisher; but even for the former the distribution of space does not commend itself to our ideas. The scoffer will note with glee that the largest space is allotted to the heading "Total Weight of Fish," an item which, even with the best will on the angler's part to increase it, has ordinarily an unfortunate way of confining itself to the most modest dimensions.

We may not nowadays discuss the question as to what forms of sport should or should not be followed by ladies; they, or at any rate the up-to-date portion of them—the progressives, in fact, if we may borrow from the vocabulary of the London County Council—have settled that question for themselves, deciding apparently in favour of so extensive a programme as to make a "Badminton Library" of their own ere long a necessity. A step in this direction is furnished by a number of clever sketches of sports and pastimes entitled *Ladies in the Field*, edited by Lady Greville (Ward & Downey). To it the inexperienced may apply with confidence and without fear of betrayal. The type and paper are excellent, and the book is well turned out, though a few mistakes have escaped observation, such as Selby Lownides (p. 35) and Lankaster (p. 186). Names so well known among sportsmen should not have been misspelt.

It is fortunate that one has seldom to try to consider fairly and review adequately a book in which so many different subjects are dealt with, in ways varying from that of an expert to that of a blind guide, as are to be found collected under the title of *Gold, Sport, and Coffee-planting in Mysore*, by Robert H. Elliot (Constable & Co.). It is, however, right to say at once that the chapters on gold-mining, coffee-planting, and scenery (and they form the greater part of the book) seem good, and probably will prove of value to those who may choose Mysore as a field of enterprise. And certainly, if we may trust the author, coffee-planting there appears to be an excellent opening for young men who are prepared to work, the tenure of the properties being sufficiently secure and the prospect of profit more than ordinarily encouraging. This alone should secure for the book the benevolent attention of paterfamilias. Mr. Elliot from personal knowledge relates a case in which a friend bought 240 acres of good coffee land for Rs.98,000, which he borrowed at 8 per cent. In four years the debt was reduced to Rs.68,000, and he bought 163 acres more for Rs.13,250, for which he paid the same rate. He had, of course, good and bad times, but by 1887-88 the whole debt, principal and interest, was paid off, and a considerable balance remained. "In 1889-90 the property gave him a clear profit of 3,350*l.*, and it has done well ever since." This may, no doubt, have been an exceptional case, but it is estimated that from a good estate of 200 acres a profit of from 1,500*l.* to 2,000*l.* a year may be anticipated. And these figures, we may point out, represent gold; for the coffee is sold in England, and such money as the planter requires is remitted to India at the exchange of the day, so that he is in the pleasing position to profit more and more as the rupee falls in gold value. We next consider the four chapters in which Mysore, its government, and its game are described. They vary in merit, but are generally interesting and fairly trustworthy. In these days of easy transit to India it is strange to read of Sir Mark Cubbon, who, having gone out in 1800 apparently, governed Mysore for about twenty-eight years, and died on his way home in 1861, having served all those years without returning to England. Concerning the government, Mr. Elliot remarks that at first the people viewed with apprehension the transfer of the administration from the Government of India to the Maharaja, but that the native management is now popular and successful. The information regarding sport

may be called generally useful, and it is probably true that the "paradox" gun is the best weapon for jungle work. As is usual in Madras, wild cattle are called bison, for the same reason presumably that Americans call their bison buffaloes; and there is mention of snakes. Why is it that these unpleasant creatures so often lend themselves to strange stories? Lastly, there are three chapters in which, amongst other things, the effect of the introduction of English capital into Mysore, famine, a permanent settlement, caste, Christianity, the deterioration of natives from contact with Europeans, infanticide, and the great silver question are examined in a way somewhat bewildering, judgment being pronounced with too much certainty. But it is remarkable that whilst in many cases the reasoning is curious, and, if we may say so without offence, the writer apparently somewhat out of his depth, yet not unfrequently he appears, by a process which we cannot trace, to arrive at sound conclusions. We cannot, however, after the experience in Bengal, agree with him in advocating a permanent settlement of the land revenue. If the demand or land tax be fixed for thirty years, surely that is a period long enough to encourage the construction of wells and other improvements; if not, let the term be extended; but under no circumstances should the hands of future governments be permanently fettered. Again, famine may, like war and pestilence, be a means whereby nature maintains equilibrium between the demand of population for food and the supply which the earth can yield, and caution in interference is clearly necessary. Regarding caste the author discourses much, and states that the word means colour. It would be interesting to know whence this information is derived, for we have hitherto believed the word to mean class, breed, family, race, or species, and to be derived from the Portuguese *casta*. These subjects and the silver question are altogether too intricate to be satisfactorily disposed of in a work like the present, though many of the author's remarks deserve respectful consideration. He is pleased with Mysore because it is "out of reach of the faddists of the House of Commons," and "free from the only danger which threatens India—the sacrifice of its interests to serve party ends"; and displeased with the financial policy of the Government of India, which he says is so rotten that "it is impossible to find a single redeeming feature in the measure that has been adopted." There are many who agree with him in this opinion.

American Big Game Hunting (Edinburgh, Douglas) is a work published by the Boone and Crockett Club of New York, and edited by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Grinnell. The editors supply a sketch of the club and its objects, which are most admirable. They may be summarized as designed to encourage true sport and hinder the indiscriminate slaughter of game. In many parts of the Western States, where the larger game used to abound, it has become very rare. There are parts of the vast American continent in which wild animals are plentiful and which are but imperfectly explored. To encourage their exploration is one of the club's objects. The introduction and enforcement of game laws is another. In several States there are stringent laws for the preservation of game; but they are disregarded with impunity. Indeed, it is too common for Americans to place a law on the statute-book and to conclude that nothing more needs be done. The State of Maine has strictly enforced the laws for the preservation of game, which were framed in a sensible spirit. The result has been that, during the last twenty years, moose, caribou, and deer have increased in number. The members of this club have executed original exploration and produced maps of the newly traversed regions. The work of the club is excellent, and this volume is a useful contribution to the literature of sport. The illustrations are also good.

SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Satirical Poems of the Time of the Reformation. Edited by James Cranston, LL.D. 2 vols. (Scottish Text Society).—"Here am I; where are you?" say Scottish children of a cake with very few plums in it. There are not many plums in the 'Satirical Poems,' and Dr. Cranston has not thought fit to indicate the few there are. It seems a pity, for no one else surely will ever study these forty-eight pieces with half the diligence that he must have spent upon them. They cover the period 1565-84, and fill 411 pages; the notes, the glossary, and the index of proper names occupy volume ii., of 374 more pages. Whether it was necessary to furnish a note on Luther ("one of the greatest figures in the Protestant revolution, born 10th December [sic], 1483; died 18th February, 1546"), or on Virgil, Nero, &c., is open to doubt; "Schir Frances Russell" (No. 39, l. 130) to us seems rather to have called for annotation. "Eum" in No. 42, l. 293, must be a misprint for *can*; to say that Kirkcaldy of Grange was "banished to France" is something more than misleading; we have no conception what is meant by his joining "in 1566 the conspiracy against Bothwell"; to entertain the idea that Sempill can have been one of the captains at the siege of Edinburgh Castle is to run counter to Sempill's own assertion (No. 39, l. 122); and no one believes now in the genuineness of Bothwell's 'Testament' (vol. ii. p. 54). Otherwise Dr. Cranston has approved himself a most painstaking and accurate editor; only we cannot be sure whether his labours might not have been better directed. The prefatory note makes promise of "several MS. poems of considerable interest"; it goes on to state that "most of the pieces, as will be seen from the bibliographical notes, have been issued in some form or other." For the MS. poems thus promised we have made diligent but fruitless search; the second statement, however, is amply verified. Forty-six, indeed, of the forty-eight pieces had been reprinted in modern collections—thirty-eight of them in 'The Sempill Ballades,' edited by Thomas George Stevenson (Edinburgh, 1872). No doubt they are more correctly reprinted here; still, the question arises whether many of them were worth reprinting at all. And to that question we are inclined to give a decided negative. A good many elegies on royal personages published during this nineteenth century will not merit republication about the year 2200; Nos. 18 and 30 here, and several others, are just doggerel elegies, as little satires as they are poetry. Fifty pages would have well sufficed for the historical plums of these pieces, and less than fifty for such linguistic ones as "round Robene" and "fillit him fow with aill and wyne." Of the historical we have noted six; and though there are doubtless more, there are not many more, we are confident. No. 10, l. 14, gives a new date, 1531, for Moray's birth (instead of "about 1533"); and No. 9, ll. 219-222, tells how Moray's mother was known to have wrought by rings and witchcraft to divert James V.'s affections from Mary of Guise. The twelfth stanza of No. 3 (1567) contrasts Queen Mary's activity after the slaughter of Rizzio with her slackness to avenge her husband's murder; and l. 53 of No. 7 (also 1567) contains an obvious allusion to the sixth of the Casket Letters. No. 33, ll. 155-174, gives a curious account of the shameful condition of the parish kirks in 1572; and No. 42, l. 160, puts the number of the Scottish preachers in that same year as "far within twa hundreth men." This is, of course, a misstatement, for five years before that date the General Assembly contained 252 ministers and 467 readers; still it is interesting, like the whole of the dialogue in which it occurs, especially in view of the Jesuits' report, translated by Father Stevenson, which deals with the order to assign four parish churches to each of the ministers.

MR. WILLIAM WALLACE in *Scotland Yesterday* (Hodder & Stoughton) gives eleven character-sketches, which "are studies, not photographs," from the typical village of "St. Serf's by the Sea," and ten from the typical country town of "Carricktown." The latter stands plainly for Ayr, and the former even more plainly for Culross; while "Kingsheart" can only be Dunfermline, though we know not what "king bequeathed his heart" thereto. One rather uncommon touch of nature is common to many of the characters, that they all are, or turn, teetotalers—the Poacher, the Fisherman, the Orra Man, the Moral Force, the Dressmaker's Husband, the Village Hampden, the Shabby Scientist, the Clergyman of all Work, and even the Bibulous Scientist. This strikes one as strange in the Scotland of yesterday; but stranger still must have been Mr. Wallace's own career. He would seem to have been born about the year 1810, to have been writing verse before Tennyson published his first volume, to have been in the habit a little later of playing whist (short whist) with the "Carricktown" writer, doctor, and mathematical master, and yet for some unexplained reason to have been kept at school till he must have been well over thirty—till "Scott had long gone to the majority," till "Macaulay was one of the members for Edinburgh," till the 'Lady of Lyons' was "in the flush of its popularity,"—nay, till Edinburgh possessed a normal school. Now, we would not vex an octogenarian with impertinent questions; else we should like to know why after his death the Orra Man's legs insisted on remaining grotesquely drunk, whether four-o'clock tea was usual among doctors before 1851, why one old lady should have collected a pope's chair and a cardinal's hat, and another two cardinals' chairs, why the eldest son of an earl was "strictly" styled "the Hon. Frank Lochlea," how frogs show their preference for earth, and lastly, what is meant by the statement that "she was, for a woman, but also for reasons which I was not slow to divine, remarkably well acquainted with certain passages in ancient history."

Burns's Chloris: a Reminiscence, by James Adams, M.D. (Glasgow, Morison), is based on one brief interview that its author had as a schoolboy, sixty-four years ago, with Jean Lorimer (1775-1831), the "Lassie wi' the lint-white locks." She was born at Craigieburn, near Moffat, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, who failed, however, in 1796; three years before that date she had contracted an unfortunate Gretna Green marriage with a spendthrift young farmer of the name of Whelpdale. The last nine years of her life were spent in Edinburgh. There is little enough here to fill nearly 200 quarto pages, but that little is eked out with the thirty-one poems in which during 1793-95 Burns celebrated his platonic passion, with a chapter to prove that Burns was "much misunderstood," and with an appendix. Dr. Adams does not seem to be aware that one of the identical "lint-white locks" is enshrined in the Burns Monument at Edinburgh, along with a fragment of a scene of Jean Armour's baking.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. deserve considerable credit for the delicately archaic printing and general presentment of a new edition of the *Poems of James Thomson, Weaver of Kenteith* (originally published in 1801). It is everything that is desirable with regard to type and margin, and we have detected one instance only in which the letters "f" and "i" have produced their usual confusion. Whether the 'Poems' were quite worth reproduction as literature is another matter. James "the less" was a rustic character, the "skeely" person of his neighbourhood—could let blood, kill a "mart," and set or wield a razor. He seems to have been a studious youth, and much devoted to the works of Allan Ramsay. He early acquired a facility in the national metres,

and the anxiety of his educated neighbours (to judge by the subscription list) not to miss the opportunity of doing justice to a peasant poet seems to have led them to fancy they had discovered a new Burns in the Lothians. His character, which combined native shrewdness with some literary taste, was probably more impressive than any of his verses. These are chiefly valuable as evidence of the extent to which the fondness for metre was a popular gift in what has been thought a dark period of literature in Scotland, and as throwing light upon some of the thoughts and feelings of the writer's age and class. The dearth of provisions (these were the days of the meal riots at Leith, and the nearly fatal cry of "licht baps!"), the expense and chicanery (real or supposed) of the law, the atrocities of the resurrection men, and the desire for small holdings, or garden ground, are among his topics:—

Tell ye the lairds, baith aye and a',
To let their grund in pieces sma',
An acre, or it may be twa',
As bodies need it.

But Thomson was loyal to "George the Three."

Some fashious nlibours we've at hame,
Are mair than a' the French to blame;
I wonder much they think nae shame,
Ungrateful pack!
To ca' our Constitution lame.
A bonny crack!

He had a more imaginative side. 'Winter' and 'December' show him to have had the sympathetic outlook on nature which is more common or more articulate among the Northern peasantry than in the South ("The sun was wearing down the wast" is a typical line, for instance); and in the other endowment of his countrymen, the humour which works up to an anticlimax in such pieces as 'The Ghaist' and 'The Hare'—the last a dry reflection on his neighbours' belief in witchcraft—his excellence will be appreciated by those who can estimate aright the language which imparts half the flavour to his satire. These and certain dialogues, as that 'Between Two Old Wives' and 'The Crow and the Muircock,' which must be read through, and do not admit quotation, alone for much that was not worth preserving. On the whole, Thomson was a sound and cheerful moralist, and looked beyond temporary troubles:—

Contentment's no in warldly things,
Unto themselves they aft take wings;
The best o' friends at times are fickle;
It's no the rose without the prickie.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

In his capacity of the most active member, for a great number of years, of the Commons Preservation Society, Mr. Shaw Lefevre has published, through Messrs. Cassell & Co., *English Commons and Forests: the Story of the Battle during the last Thirty Years for Public Rights over the Commons and Forests of England and Wales*. No man has done more to educate the public in the need for keeping open the commons than Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and no one has helped the cause more actively in Parliament, with the single exception of the late Prof. Fawcett. The volume is interesting, and forms a very adequate history of the movement, and it is, as might be expected, accurate at all points, although the account of the famous Wisley case puts a new complexion on that matter. This beautiful common on the Guildford road was, we had always understood, to have been enclosed at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Buxton, who, together with the other members of his family, was a strong advocate of the maintenance of suburban commons as places of public recreation; and the suggestion conveyed in Mr. Fawcett's speeches was that Mr. Buxton wished to have the common enclosed virtually for the purpose of what is now known as regulation. Mr. Fawcett, in opposing the enclosure, never questioned the excellent motives of Mr. Buxton, but thought that the plan which he

proposed might lead in the long run to the loss of the common. Mr. Lefevre, however, says of Wisley, "It was very near to Fox Warren, the residence of the late Mr. Charles Buxton, and through him the inexpediency of the enclosure of this Common became generally known." We have no doubt that Mr. Lefevre is justified in this statement, and the facts must be within his knowledge; and we only name them because they form the sole point in his valuable book in which his information appears in any degree to conflict with that hitherto in the possession of the public.

MR. JOHN ASHTON's latest volume, *Varia* (Ward & Downey), makes, as usual, amusing reading, though its permanent value, we fear, cannot be said to be great. It deals with subjects so diverse as miniature theatres for children, the Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne and the Prince of Denmark, Richard Cromwell, Greensted Church, Benvenuto Cellini, and so forth. The best paper is that on the extraordinary impostor Mary Baker, who induced many worthy people to believe that she was princess of a mysterious country known as Javas. We must confess that the sketch of Richard Cromwell appears rather trivial, and most of the charm has disappeared from Mr. Ashton's condensation of Benvenuto Cellini's autobiography. *Per contra*, 'Pepys and Music' forms a judicious series of extracts from the famous diary. Also the writer puts his antiquarian knowledge to good use in a dissertation on that curious Essex church with the nave of split trees, though, of necessity, the mystery of its construction remains practically unsolved. Altogether, more pretentious works than this would find it much harder to justify their existence.

A GENERATION has passed since the first edition, in four volumes, of Sir William Muir's *Life of Mahomet* appeared in 1861. It reached a second edition, shorn of some preliminary chapters on early Arabian history, and condensed into a single volume, in 1877; and now, after another long interval, it has entered upon its third issue, which Messrs. Smith & Elder have just sent to us. The present edition is, to all intents and purposes, a reproduction of that published in 1877. An appendix has been transferred to the introduction; and a few omissions, together with a slight condensation in the type-setting, reduce the volume by about thirty pages. But though a reproduction, it is not a mere reprint. Sir William Muir has evidently gone carefully over every sentence, verified his facts, and criticized his style; and the result is in every respect an improvement. The book, which was always well written as well as scholarly, now reads more smoothly; the author's judgments seem to have mellowed with age; some rather intolerant criticisms of the Prophet from a dogmatic theologian's standpoint have been wisely dropped out; and the whole work has gained in point both of literature and biography. The chief new features, beyond textual revision, are some excellent illustrations of Mecca and Medina and a full index. In its present perfected form all students of Islam will cordially welcome what is undoubtedly the standard life of Mohammed in English. Its faults and limitations are known; but it is not the less a work of great learning, sound criticism, and considerable literary charm.

"MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT" is a new series of Transatlantic manufacture, although Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. put their names. Two volumes are before us: *Men of Business*, by Mr. W. O. Stoddard, and *Inventors*, by Mr. P. G. Hubert. They contain short biographies of American worthies. Mr. Hubert has the more attractive subject, and the cuts in his book are good, while the portraits in Mr. Stoddard's are, probably owing to the badness of the originals, decidedly depressing; and although

Mr. Stoddard writes in good taste, can memoirs of men whose chief claim to consideration usually is that they amassed money be made other than dreary reading?

DR. WHYTE's *Bunyan Characters*, of which Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier send us a second series, show a good deal of rhetorical ability and clever sketching of character. They are called lectures, but south of the Tweed they might pass for sermons.

MR. GOSSIP has written and Mr. E. Arnold has published *The Chess Pocket Manual*, a neatly printed little volume, well fitted to serve as a manual of reference.

MR. SANDFORD MARTIN's *Windfalls of Observation* (Dent & Co.) do not often rise above the commonplace; his essays are pleasant enough reading as colloquial gossip from one of ourselves on staple topics of conversation. They have the air of being common-sense *résumés*, by a practical man of the world who is comfortably off, of the magazine articles that have appeared lately: for example, there is a paper on 'Marriage and Divorce,' in which Mrs. Mona Caird is controverted; on 'A Poet and not Ashamed,' beginning with an anecdote of Tennyson; and 'The Question of an Occupation,' which suggests titles like 'What shall We do with our Boys?' Their great merit is that they do not give the reader any unsatisfactory sense of inferiority to the writer, but rather afford the pleasant glow which results from feeling that you have been thinking the same all along. Occasionally Mr. Martin hits off a fairly happy phrase, like: "Of course, cocktails are detestable things to drink at all times, and thrice and four times detestable in office hours, but there are occasions when one's feelings seem to demand some reasonable disarrangement of the insides as an aid to expression"; but the conversational style sometimes degenerates into distressing Americanisms. The book is got up in the tasteful way to which Messrs. Dent have accustomed us.

The Statesman's Year-Book, although it has always been the best of books of reference, continues to improve where improvement seemed hardly possible. It is published, as usual, by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and continues to be edited by Mr. J. Scott Keltie. The only criticism that we are able to offer on the present occasion is that the books of reference of a non-official kind named in the case of certain countries are not in all cases well chosen, or should form a fuller list. For example, taking Tunis, the best of all the books is one which is not mentioned, written, as is well known, by Baron B. Constant d'Estournelles, now of the French Embassy in London; and the list for Switzerland does not contain several excellent American and other works upon that country, published within the last two or three years. But it is necessary, indeed, to work hard to pick holes successfully in 'The Statesman's Year-Book,' which is, and we hope will long remain, a credit to the country of its production.

The Official Year-Book of the Church of England (S.P.C.K.) is improving. There is still too much raw material: prospectuses, for example, printed entire or nearly so, which, with a little trouble, the editor might recast into a shorter form; but, on the whole, the information is given in a more condensed shape than it used to be.—We have frequently had occasion to praise *The Clergy Directory* (Phillips) for its compact arrangement and cheapness, and it well deserves notice as a useful and handy volume.

Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1894 will, of course, be as largely used as have been its predecessors; but we note that the electorate is stated in the present issue at the same figures that were given last year, and has not been brought up to date, and that several small misprints are continued. This being the most useful and portable of all the many parliamentary handbooks,

it is specially important that it should be always accurate. It is published, as usual, by Messrs. Whittaker & Co.

Stand Fast, Craig Royston! is the latest addition to Messrs. Low & Co.'s popular issue of Mr. W. Black's romances.—*Pietro Ghisleri*, by Mr. Marion Crawford, has been reissued in one volume by Messrs. Macmillan.—Messrs. Putnam send us a neat edition in two volumes of *The Home*, by Fredrika Bremer, Mary Howitt's translation. We have to thank the same publishers for handsome illustrated editions of Mrs. Elliot's *Old Court Life in France* and *Knickerbocker's History of New York*. The elaborate reprint of Irving's classic work is adorned with extremely clever cuts by Mr. Kemble, and is a good specimen of what an American press can achieve in the way of luxury.—The Tract Society sends us a new edition of its *Annotated Paragraph Bible*, a handsome volume marred by the retention of exploded views in the prefaces.

THE last two numbers of the *Revue de Paris* (Asher & Co.) confirm the favourable impression made by the first. The Balzac letters have continued interesting, and Augier's *proverbe* is a decided "find."—We have also received from Sococu & Co., of Bucharest, several numbers of the *Buletinul Oficial* of the Roumanian Minister of Public Instruction. It is, we fear, a publication that will hardly interest many people in this country, but it shows that much activity in educational matters exists in Roumania.—A word of praise is due to the *Allgemeine Buchhändlerzeitung*, sent to us by Mr. C. F. Müller, of Leipzig, which promises to prove a useful and intelligent organ of the trade.

WE have received, rather late in the day, the Report of the Holloway College for 1893. It is meagre, and calls for little remark; but it is satisfactory to observe that, although the College is still unknown to the general public, the number of students steadily increases.

WE have on our table Tennyson, *Poet, Philosopher, Idealist*, by J. C. Walters (Kegan Paul),—*Rambles in Historic Lands*, by P. J. Hamilton (Putnam),—*The Private Life of the Romans*, by H. W. Preston and L. Dodge (Boston, U.S.A., Leach & Co.),—*Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation*, compiled by J. S. Lowell (Putnam),—*A Wild Sheep Chase*, translated from the French of E. Bergerat (Seeley),—*Interesting and Characteristic Anecdotes of Burns*, edited by J. Ingram (Simpkin),—*Drawing and Design*, by E. R. Taylor (Macmillan),—*The Humour of Holland*, translated by A. Werner (Scott),—*Surgical Ward-Work and Nursing*, by A. Miles, M.D. (Scientific Press),—*Betting and Gambling*, by Major S. Churchill (Nisbet),—*A Handy Book upon Elocution and Dramatic Art*, by Emily L. McLaughlin (Iliffe),—*Drawing-Room Conjurings*, by Prof. Hoffmann (Routledge),—*Upper Bohemians*, by F. G. Walpole (Digby & Long),—*In Africa with the Union Jack*, by W. Pimblett (Virtue),—*Twilight Dreams*, by the Rev. W. B. Carpenter (Macmillan),—*The Better Way*, by W. J. Lacey (Nelson),—*The Grantham Mystery*, by L. Danvers (Diprose & Bateman),—*Two Soldiers and a Politician*, by C. Ross (Putnam),—*Rachel's Romance*, by J. Fogerty (Diprose & Bateman),—*Suwarta, and other Sketches of Indian Life*, by A. H. Small (Nelson),—*Lotus-Life, and other Poems*, by L. Cleveland (Putnam),—*Escarlomonde, and other Poems*, by D. Ainslie (Bell),—*The Praises of Israel*, by W. T. Davison (Kelly),—*Natural Theology, the Gifford Lectures*, by Prof. Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart. (A. & C. Black),—*Heroes of Israel*, by W. Garden Blaikie, D.D. (Nelson),—*Secret de Famille*, by Paul Labarrière (Paris, Lévy),—*Die Philosophie des Nicolaus Malebranche*, by Dr. M. Novaro (Berlin, Mayer & Müller),—*La Maitresse du Négrier*, by L. Brothous-Lafargue (Paris, Lévy),—*Drei- und vierzeitige Längen bei Euripides*, by Dr. S.

Reiter (Vienna, Tempsey),—*Préjugé*, by H. Rabusson (Paris, Lévy),—*Novals*, by J. Bing (Leipzig, Voss),—*Around d'une Tiare, 1075-1085*, by E. Gebhart (Paris, Colin),—*Constant Troyon*, by A. Hustin (Paris, Librairie de 'L'Art'),—*Die Philosophie des Metaphorischen in Grundlinien dargestellt*, by A. Biese (Leipzig, Voss),—and *Allgemeine Geologie*, by J. Roth, Vol. III. Part II. (Williams & Norgate). Among New Editions we have *History of the Forest of Rossendale*, by T. Newbigging (Rawtenstall, Riley),—*The Wonders of the Secret Cavern*, by S. J. Adair Fitz-Gerald (Sutton),—*The Kindergarten at Home*, by E. A. E. Shirreff (W. H. Allen),—*My Schools and Schoolmasters*, by Hugh Miller (Edinburgh, Nimmo, Hay & Mitchell),—*Simon Peter*, by E. Hodder (Hodder Brothers),—*Sir Morell Mackenzie*, by the Rev. H. R. Haws (W. H. Allen),—*Men, Mines, and Animals in South Africa*, by Lord Randolph S. Churchill, M.P. (Low),—and *The Log of the Flying Fish*, by H. Collingwood (Blackie).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Theology.**
Bonham's (J. M.) *Secularism, its Progress and Morals*, 7/6 cl.
Crookall's (Rev. L.) *Topics in the Tropics, or Short Studies in the Life of Christ*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Denniston's (J. O.) *Xodus, an Autobiography of Moses*, 3/6 cl.
Eldridge's (Rev. C. M.) *The Lay Preacher's Handbook*, 2/ cl.
Lombard Street in Lent, *Sermons on Social Subjects in the Church of St. Edmund*, Lent, 1894, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Maurice's (F. D.) *The Acts of the Apostles*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
- Fine Art.**
Benson's (B.) *The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance*, 5/ *Poetry*.
Elliott's (R.) *Treasures of the Deep, and other Poems*, 5/ cl.
Rhythm of Bernard, translated by late Rev. J. M. Neale, illustrated by E. C. Gardner, roy. 8vo. 5/ cl.
- Bibliography.**
Deurer (A.) and Burgmair (H.), *Rare Book-Plates of the 15th and 16th Centuries*, ed. by F. Warnecke, 5/ net.
Stone's (H. S.) *First Editions of American Authors, a Manual for Book-Lovers*, 12mo. 6/ cl. net.
- Political Economy.**
Cummins's (C.) *Guide to the Formation of the Accounts of Limited Liability Companies*, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Policy of Free Exchange (A.), ed. by T. Mackay, 8vo. 12/ cl.
- History and Biography.**
Batten's (J.) *Historical and Topographical Collections relating to Early History of South Somerset*, 6/6 net, cl.
Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. 38, royal 8vo. 15/ cl.
Marston's (E. B.) *Walton and some Earlier Writers on Fish and Fishing*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Mendelssohn, *Selected Letters*, ed. by W. F. Alexander, 2/6 cl.
Pasquier's (Chancellor) *A History of my Time*, Vol. 2, 16/ cl.
Woodward's (R.) *Nigh on Sixty Years at Sea*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
- Philology.**
Sophocles's *Electra*, Introduction, Notes, Vocabulary, and Translation by Thompson and Hayes, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
- Science.**
Bjorling's (P. B.) *Water, or Hydraulic Motors*, illus. 9/ cl.
Huntrey's (M.) *A Manual of Obstetric Nursing*, 3/6 cl.
Pratt's (H.) *Principia Nova Astronomica*, demy 4to. 10/6 cl.
Wheeler's (A.) *The Student's Handbook of Medicine and Therapeutics*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
- General Literature.**
Blew (W. C.) and others' *Light Horses*, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Brown's (T. M.) *Under the Live Oaks*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
Caumont's (M. A.) *A Dish of Matrimony*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Clare's (A.) *A Real Repentance*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Connell's (F. N.) *In the Green Park, or Half-Pay Deities*, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Countess Pharamond, by Rita, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Gamble's (E. B.) *The Evolution of Woman*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Garrett's (E.) *Her Day of Service*, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Grand's (S.) *Our Manifold Nature, with Portrait*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Maskelyne's (J. N.) "Sharps and Flats," cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Old Stradivari (The), and other Dramatic Sketches, by Hilarion, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Pirki's (C. L.) *The Experiences of Loveday Brooke, Lady Detective*, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Præd's (Mrs. C.) *Christina Chard*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Sims's (G. R.) *My Two Wives, and other Stories*, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Warden's (F.) *A Wild Wooling*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
- FOREIGN.**
History and Biography.
Barail (Gal. du) : *Mes Souvenirs*, Vol. 1, 7fr. 50.
Chevillon (A.) : *Sydney Smith*, 3fr. 50.
Schiber (A.) : *Die fränkischen u. alemannischen Siedlungen in Gallien*, 4m.
Witt (C. de) : *Six Mois de Guerre*, 2fr.
- Philology.**
Virmaitre (C.) : *Dictionnaire d'Argot*, 6fr.
- Science.**
Maclaure (P.) : *Ostéomyélites de la Croissance*, 3fr. 50.
- General Literature.**
Barine (A.) : *Bourgeois et Gens de peu*, 3fr. 50.
Borden (C. de) : *Jean Fec*, 3fr. 50.
Gréville (H.) : *L'Aven*, 3fr. 50.
Gyp : *Le Troisième*, 3fr. 50.
Héridia (J. M. de) : *La Nonne Alferex*, 2fr.
Hermant (A.) : *La Carrière*, 3fr. 50.

Jensen (W.) : *Heimkunst*, 2 vols. 8m.
Nanteuil (P. de) : *Les Biais d'Élodie*, 2fr.
Prévost (M.) : *Nouvelles Lettres de Femmes*, 3fr. 50.

'RARE EDITIONS.'

Edinburgh, March 9, 1894.

WILL you allow me space to make some criticisms of and corrections on a recently published work entitled 'Rare Editions,' by J. H. Slater? I confine my criticism to those chapters with the contents of which I am most familiar.

The compiler's first misstatement occurs in the preface, where we learn that early editions of Scott are in no demand. This idea is now very much out of date, as these works are rapidly increasing in value, and the first edition of 'Waverley' in boards, of which 1,000 copies were printed, is alone worth 10l.

The opening chapter of Mr. Slater's book treats of Ainsworth's novels, but we are not told that 'Guy Fawkes' and 'Old St. Paul's' were both published serially in *Ainsworth's Magazine*; and the same omission occurs in the case of 'The Miser's Daughter,' 'Windor Castle,' 'St. James's,' and 'James II.' In regard to *Ainsworth's Magazine* Mr. Slater says very little, although it would have been interesting to note that the serials 'Modern Chivalry,' illustrated by George Cruikshank, and 'Revelations of London,' illustrated by Phiz, both written by Ainsworth, have not been since published in book form. Mr. Slater should also have discovered that the Lawrence copy of the magazine, in original cloth, complete, was sold at Sotheby's in 1892 for 40l. This is the only complete uncut set I have heard of. My own set wants the last two volumes, and I have been ten years searching for them. The first 8vo. edition of 'The Miser's Daughter,' in cloth, is worth much more than 30s.; and 'Mervyn Clitheroe,' the later parts of which were issued in blue (not yellow) wrappers, would command probably twice 25s. in original cloth. I should also like to know when a copy of 'Windor Castle,' in parts, has ever been sold for 4l. 4s. My copy of 'The Flitch of Bacon' is in blue cloth, Mr. Slater says red cloth; and 'Ovingdean Grange' contains woodcuts, not plates.

Dealing with original editions of Dickens, Mr. Slater, who is apparently quite unaware that 'The Library of Fiction' was first published in monthly parts, tells us that that work in cloth is worth 3l. 3s. Personally, I know of only two copies that have occurred at book sales in recent years, both in 1889. The first, the Mackenzie copy in morocco, cost me 13l., and later on Mr. Burnett's copy (cut down) sold for 5l. Mr. Sabin in his last catalogue (December) prices a copy at 8l.

We next read that the three-volume edition of 'Sketches by Boz' is to be had at 9l., and are told of an exceptional copy which in 1892 realized 28l. 10s. In 1889 the Mackenzie copy sold for 30l., the Burnett copy for 25l. 10s., and in December last a medium copy sold at Sotheby's for 15l. 15s. Mr. Sabin prices a copy in his last catalogue at 30l. The first 8vo. edition was issued in brown (not green) cloth, and 5l., Mr. Slater's value, is below the mark. A copy was sold in December at Sotheby's for 13l., and Mr. Burnett's copy in morocco fetched 17l. 10s. Mr. Slater also values this edition in parts at 15l. 15s. In Mr. Sabin's last catalogue a copy is priced at 40l.

The Pailthorpe illustrations to 'Oliver Twist' were published in 1886, not 1886; and I do not believe that the first edition of 'Memoirs of Grimaldi' will ever be procured for 5l.—it has never happened so far—nor can the 'Picnic Papers, 1841,' in cloth, be had for 3l. 3s. My own copy of this last work cost 8l. 10s. at Sotheby's, and I see it priced in a recent catalogue at 12l. 12s. Perhaps Mr. Slater could also tell us when a copy of 'A Curious Dance round a Curious Tree' has been sold at 2l. 10s.

Passing on to Charles Lever's works, I cannot agree with Mr. Slater that the average value

DR. W. F. POOLE.

THE profession of librarianship has sustained a great loss by the unexpected death of William Frederick Poole, LL.D., Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, just reported from America. Dr. Poole's name was a household word in almost every English or American library of any extent on account of the index to Anglo-American periodical literature, originally commenced by him single-handed upon a small scale, and eventually developed under his direction into an extensive work, invaluable in itself, and hitherto the most important instance of successful co-operation in library matters. This, however, was only one out of many claims to notice and public gratitude.

Born at Salem, Massachusetts, December 24th, 1821, he studied at Yale College, where he became the intimate friend of the late Henry Stevens, of Vermont, and was partly influenced by him in taking up librarianship as his life's work. While still at college he became librarian to the "Brothers in Unity" Literary Society, and prepared an index to periodical literature of 154 pages, expanded to 521 in the second edition of 1853, which, when issued with the co-operation of the American and British library associations in 1882, occupied 1,469 pages, and has since been continued by supplementary volumes.

After holding an assistant librarianship at the Boston Athenæum, and the librarianship of the Boston Mercantile Library, where he published a dictionary catalogue on the "title-aline" principle, he was from 1856 to 1869 librarian of the Boston Athenæum, which position he quitted in the latter year to undertake as an expert the organization of smaller libraries in various parts of the country. Within less than a year he performed this office for six libraries, and, still in 1869, commenced as librarian the organization of the Cincinnati Public Library, which was erected during his term of office. In 1873 he undertook a similar task at Chicago, and in 1887 he quitted the Chicago Public Library to organize the institution in the same city for which funds had been provided by the munificent bequest of Mr. Walter L. Newberry. This great institution, unlike most American libraries, is not a lending but a reference library, and is designed not for the reception of current literature, but for literature of historical interest. It hence contains many books for which it would be vain to seek in other American public libraries.

Under Dr. Poole's judicious management of the ample funds provided, assisted by liberal donations of books from the public, the library had accumulated, by the end of 1893, 117,000 bound volumes and 46,000 pamphlets, which have only just been removed from their temporary quarters to the magnificent edifice provided for them, in the interest of which the trustees, Messrs. Blatchford and Bradley, visited and studied the chief public libraries of Europe, and which, when the architectural plans are fully carried out, will be capable of accommodating four million volumes. A peculiar feature is the number of small rooms, designed to carry out theories of the librarian's own, the practical working of which will be observed with interest. A full description, with illustrations, appears in the *Chicago Sunday Tribune* of November 12th, 1893. Dr. Poole's sudden death is indeed a blow to the institution, and might have been irreparable if the initial difficulties of organization had not been fully overcome. He was before all things an organizer, and perhaps no librarian now living has done so much in this direction. But he was also a man of letters, and wrote several able papers on episodes of American history, including the chapter on witchcraft in the 'Memorial History of Boston.' On June 13th in last year he delivered before the North-Western University

an address, marked by vigorous straightforward sense, on 'The University Library and the University Curriculum.' He was President of the American Historical Association, and had been President of the American Library Association from 1885 to 1887.

THE GRESHAM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

HOWEVER unfortunate the fact may appear to such as anticipated a practical outcome from the labours of the Gresham University Commission, it is only too clear that the report and recommendations, which are at length in the possession of the public, have failed to secure anything like a general assent. Except to the Commissioners themselves, and to those whom their conclusions happen to suit, we doubt whether this negative result will cause much dissatisfaction. Perhaps every one who values the higher education believes in the necessity of a teaching university in London, or would at any rate welcome such a university, established on a strong basis, under sound government and with ample resources. But the more emphatically one holds that a new university is to be desired, the more one would prefer to wait another three or five years, if need be, rather than jump at a scheme which did not commend itself to one's judgment.

It may or may not be true, as it has been rumoured, that some of the time consumed by the Commission was occupied by a gallant attempt on the part of a minority to secure the establishment of a wholly independent university, with plenary authority to determine its principles and methods, and power to comprehend any adequately equipped college which might be prepared to conform itself to those principles and methods. It is certainly true that, in an ill-advised mood, the Commissioners departed from the letter, if not from the essence, of their instructions, and, having been appointed to "consider, and, if you think fit, alter, amend, and extend" a particular charter remitted to them by the Queen, for the establishment of a teaching university, determined to lump together thirty or more miscellaneous institutions, differing widely in standing, aims, and efficiency; to suggest an oligarchic Council for the impossible task of (virtually) controlling all these heterogeneous bodies; to recommend a Statutory Commission in order to override objections; and to sketch out the heads of a Bill which would have to pass the two Houses of Parliament. If the Crown had contemplated such a formidable addition to the legislative baggage of the already perplexed Lords and Commons, it would scarcely have appointed commissioners to establish a teaching university under charter. It really seems as though Lord Cowper and his colleagues had raised a constitutional point of considerable gravity by departing so far from the terms of their reference.

The plan of the Commission, in its general aspects, may be briefly stated. It is to sum up, by simple addition, the existing University as an examining body, granting degrees as now without residence or attendance on prescribed lectures, and such institutions—all requiring attendance if not residence—as University College, King's College, nine metropolitan medical schools, the School of Medicine for Women, the Inns of Court, sundry colleges of music and theology, art and science, with any other institution which the Senate, or the Privy Council overruling the Senate, may decide to include, wholly or in part. There would be six faculties, each electing a dean; and their representatives—that is to say, representatives of teachers only—would constitute the Academic Council, presided over by a Vice-Chancellor nominated by the Senate. The Senate, consisting of sixty-five members, would include three nominated by the Crown, three by the President of the Council, one each by the Secretaries of State

of 'Con Cregan' in parts is 4l. 10s. At a very poor sale in December last a copy in this state sold for 5l. 17s. 6d., and the book was recently catalogued at 12l. 12s. My own copy in cloth cost 5l. 5s. Most collectors would also like to know where to procure copies of 'A Day's Ride' at 1l. 1s., 'A Rent in a Cloud' at 1l., and 'Paul Goslett's Confessions' at 1l. 5s. In the chapter devoted to Albert Smith, Mr. Slater does not mention that 'The Scattergood Family' originally appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, nor does he refer to the 1844 edition of 'The Wassail Bowl' in one volume, although he makes special note of an edition published in 1848.

The chapter describing Surtees's works contains greater inaccuracies than any I have yet pointed out. To begin with, I very much doubt if there is any second edition of 'Jorrocks's Jaunts and Jollities' with the Phiz plates. The edition of 1843 (the first with the Alken plates) bears the words "second edition," both on the title-page and coloured frontispiece, and has never yet sold in cloth so low as 8l. My own copy cost me at the Burnett sale 9l., and a poor copy was recently sold at Sotheby's for 10l. We are also told that 'Hawbuck Grange' appeared in *Bell's Life* in 1646-7, instead of 1846-7, and that the reprint was published in 1888 and illustrated by Wildrake, Heath, and Jellicoe. As a matter of fact the first reprint was in 1884 (undated), with coloured reprints of the original etchings by Phiz. The work has never been illustrated by Wildrake, Heath, and Jellicoe. Coming to 'Sponge's Sporting Tour,' the first of Surtees's novels containing John Leech's illustrations, Mr. Slater refers us to another imaginary reprint containing illustrations by Wildrake, &c., and the same mistake occurs in his notice of 'Handley Cross.' No mention is made of the interesting 1860 reprint of 'Sponge's Sporting Tour,' or of the 1872 reprint of the set of five volumes illustrated by Leech. Odd parts of 'Handley Cross' are very rare, not "comparatively common," and the volume in cloth will never be procured for 2l. 10s.

In the chapter on Thackeray I entirely disagree with the value placed upon 'Pendennis' in parts, viz., 2l. 10s. The last copy sold by auction realized 5l. 5s. in 1889.

In a work such as this of Mr. Slater's, published at the high price of one guinea, readers naturally expect some degree of completeness as well as accuracy; but the book is singularly incomplete, inasmuch as there is no reference whatever even to the principal works which come under the general headings of Cruikshankiana and John Leech. Most collectors would also wish to learn something of the works of John Henneage Jesse and others of his school, whose books are in much greater demand than those of many authors very fully detailed in Mr. Slater's list.

C. E. S. CHAMBERS.

BACON AND BARTHOLOMEW ANGLICUS.

Oxford, March 13, 1894.

I AM sure that readers of the *Athenæum* must desire that my correspondence with Mr. Robert Steele should be brought to a close. I have to thank my courteous antagonist for furnishing his last letter with references; but while I have never contended in favour of any definite identification of Roger Bacon's Parisian teacher, I do not think that Mr. Steele's restatement of his original opinions strengthens the case for Bartholomew Anglicus. A teacher who held a position of eminence in the greatest age of the leading university of Europe would, I submit, have his work there attested by more ample authority than the bare statement of a single Italian chronicler. But even if I could persuade myself that Mr. Steele's personal criteria tended towards Bartholomew, I should still be as far as ever from believing that the character of his work satisfied Bacon's conditions.

REGINALD L. POOLE.

for India and the Colonies, nine by Convocation of the graduates, two by the London County Council, one each by the Royal Agricultural Society, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institute of British Architects, the Trustees of the British Museum, the Royal Society, the City and Guilds of London Institute, the City Corporation, and the Mercers' Company, and the remainder by the principal affiliated colleges and the faculties.

It is not surprising that this scheme appears to many persons not a little bizarre, and in its present shape it is not calculated to impress one with a conviction of its practicability. Is it capable of being modified into a practicable scheme? Can any one be sanguine that Parliament, even a year or two hence, will pass an Act on such a basis? Is it worth while to found a teaching university, whose degrees may be obtained by students whom it does not teach, and whom none of its colleges, schools, "institutes," "institutions," "inns," or "societies" teaches? It would not be fair to condemn too hastily a proposal which has been deliberately excothetized by men of high individual authority. But the wholesome discipline of criticism has already begun, and the more frank and frequent such criticism may be, the more hope there is of seeing one of these days a real university. It will be observed that the Commissioners make no direct provision for additional teaching, by professors or otherwise. They would simply say to the score or two of affiliated institutions, "Go on teaching as you have been accustomed to teach. Constitute the Academic Council out of your teaching bodies, and let that Council decide whether you teach well or not." It is true that the Statutory Commission would in the first instance decide what teachers should be "recognized" or not; but eventually the Council of fifteen, elected by teachers, would appoint the very teachers who in turn would elect the Council. The authorities of University College would have good reason to complain of the scanty recognition accorded to them by the Commissioners. University College provides what is practically a university education in every faculty except theology. In the course of 1893 it sent up to the existing University of London successful candidates for the degree of master or doctor in each faculty. It is recognized as an important centre of teaching and research, yet it would be represented on the new Senate by two members out of sixty-five.

These are only first impressions, but they appear to be sufficiently serious. Perhaps the most serious impression of all is the conviction that a teaching University for London cannot consistently begin by inviting all and sundry to come up and take its degrees by examination alone, without submitting themselves to its teaching.

SALES.

THE Toovey sale concluded at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The following books are the more important ones disposed of in the last three days: Pontifical Romanum, MS. on vellum, fifteenth century, 22l. The Primer in Latin and English (after the use of Sarum), 1555, 36l. Nash, History of Worcestershire, 1781-2, 15l. Nichols, History of Leicestershire, large paper, 1795-1815, 155l. Ormerod, History of Chester, large paper, 1819, 20l. Picart, Cérémonies et Superstitions, large paper, 11 vols., 1723-43, 35l. 10s. Pol-
whale, History of Devonshire, Exeter, 1793-1806, 15l. 10s. Strutt's Works, fine paper, 11 vols., 1775-1810, 49l. Purchas, Hakluytus Posthumus, 5 vols., 1625-6, 51l. Rapin's History of England, fine paper, 5 vols., 1732-47, 20l. 10s. Sir J. Reynolds, Engravings from his Works by S. W. Reynolds, 6 vols., 41l. Taylor, the Water Poet, Works, 1630, 19l. Turner,

Picturesque Views of the Southern Coast, 24l. 15s. Shakspeare, Works, First Folio, wanting the title and verses, 169l. Notwithstanding the prejudice that sometimes is felt against booksellers' stocks, the prices throughout this sale have been remarkably well sustained, and in several cases Mr. Toovey's prices were considerably exceeded.

The sale of the second part of the library of the Comte de Lignerolles (see *Athen.* No. 3459) was continued last week. Amyot's translation of Plutarch's Lives and his Morals brought 6,500 fr.; the *Œuvres Diverses* of Balzac, in a binding adorned with the arms of Anne of Austria, 6,000 fr.; the *Decameron*, illustrated by Boucher, Eisen, &c., 6,960 fr.; the *Contes des Fées* of Perrault, with a portrait of Perrault engraved by Duflos after Torteat, 4,950 fr.; and the *Poésies* of Madame and Mlle. Deshoulières, with the arms of the Duke and Duchess de Lauraguais on the binding, 4,000 fr. The *Baisers* of Dorat, the edition of 1770, fetched 2,560 fr.; but a copy almost identical reached only 990 fr. The City of Paris purchased for 1,100 fr. a copy of a poem of 1484 on "L'Entrée du roy nostre sire en la ville et cité de Paris."

THE LATE MR. CHILDS'S MANUSCRIPTS.

In our obituary notice of Mr. Childs (*Athenæum*, No. 3459) we referred to his collection of manuscripts, and, in particular, to those in it from contemporary Englishmen and Americans. Among them were two stanzas by Hood written in a copy of his *Comic Annual* for 1842, the year in which Dickens paid his first visit to America. The book containing the verses was sold when Dickens's library was distributed, the late Mr. Welford securing it for Mr. Childs in competition with thirty-two English collectors. The lines are:—

Pahaw! Away with leaf and berry,
And the sober-sided cup!
Bring a goblet of bright sherry!
And a bumper fill me up,
Though I had a pledge to shiver,
And the longest ever was—
Bere his vessel leaves the river,
I will drink a health to Boz!
Here's success to all his antics,
Since it pleases him to roam,
And to paddle o'er Atlantic,
After such a sale at home!
May he shun all rocks whatever,
And the shallow sand that lurks—
And his passage be as clever
As the best among his works!

THOS. HOOD.

The manuscript of 'Our Mutual Friend' was accounted by Childs one of his chief treasures. It formed two large quarto volumes, bound in brown morocco. The following letter from the author was inserted in the first volume:—

Gads Hill Place, Higham by Rochester, Kent,
Wednesday, Fourth November, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. CHILDS,—Welcome to England! Dolby will have told you that I am reading again—on a very fatiguing scale—but that after the end of next week, I shall be free for a fortnight as to country readings. On Monday next I shall be in town, and shall come straight to pay my respects to Mrs. Childs and you. In the mean time will you, if you can, so arrange your engagements as to give me a day or two here in the latter half of this month? My housekeeper-daughter is away hunting in Hampshire, but my sister-in-law is always in charge, and my married daughter would be charmed to come from London to receive Mrs. Childs. You cannot be quieter anywhere than here, and you certainly cannot have from any one a heartier welcome than from me. With kind regards to Mrs. Childs,
Believe me, Faithfully Yours Always,
CHARLES DICKENS.

At the beginning of the first volume there is an outline of the story which covers sixteen pages. The following passages convey a good notion of the whole:—

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, No. 1.

Chapter I.

On the Lookout.

The man in his boat, watching the tides. The Gaffer.—Gaffer—
Gaffer Hexham—Hexam.
His daughter rowing. Jenn, or Lizzie.
Taking the body in tow

His dissipated partner.
has 'Robbed a live man!' Riderhood—this fellow's name.

Chapter II.

The Man from Somewhere.

The entirely new People.
Everything new. Grandfather new—if they had one.
Dinner party. Twemlow, Podsnap, Lady Tipton, Alfred Lighbouse, also Eugene—Mortimer, languid and tells of the Dust Contractor.

Then follow these headings:—

FOUR BOOKS.

- I. The Cup and the Lip.
- II. Birds of a Feather.
- III. A long Lane.
- IV. A Turning.

Sentences such as this appear on the margin: "Work in the girl who was to have been married and made rich."

Hawthorne contributed to the collection the manuscript of his 'Consular Experiences,' which cover thirty-seven pages; also a copy of the first edition of 'The Scarlet Letter' with the following letter:—

MY DEAR SIR,—Perhaps it may interest you to know that 'The Scarlet Letter' (your favourable opinion of which gratifies me much) is thus far founded on fact, that such a symbol was actually worn by at least one woman, in the early times of New England. Whether this person resembled Hester Prynne in any other circumstances of her character, I cannot say; nor whether this mode of ignominious punishment was brought from beyond the Atlantic, or originated with the New England Puritans. At any rate, the idea was so worthy of them that I am piously inclined to allow them all the credit of it. Respectfully,
NATHL. HAWTHORNE.

President Pierce, Hawthorne's schoolfellow and lifelong friend, was with him in his last hours, and wrote a letter to Mr. Fields, of Boston, describing the closing scene. This letter passed into the possession of Childs, and was included by him in his volume containing the portraits with autographs of every president of the United States. Mr. Pierce wrote:

Pemigewasset House, Thursday Morning, 5 o'clock
[19 May, 1864].

MY DEAR SIR,—The telegraph has communicated to you the fact of our dear friend Hawthorne's death. My friend, Col. Hibbard, who bears this note, was a friend of Hawthorne, and will tell you more than I am able to write. I enclose herewith a note, which I commenced last evening to dear Mrs. Hawthorne. Oh, how will she bear this shock! Dear Mother—dear children. When I met Hawthorne at Boston a week ago it was apparent that he was much more feeble, and more apparently diseased than I had supposed him to be. We came from Senter Harbour yesterday afternoon, and I thought he was on the whole brighter than he was the day before. Through the week he has been inclined to somnolence during the day, but restless at night. He retired last night soon after nine o'clock, and soon fell into a quiet slumber. In less than half an hour changed his position, but continued to sleep. I left the door open between his bed and mine, our beds being opposite to each other, and was asleep myself before 11 o'clock. The light continued to burn in my room. At 2 o'clock I went to H.'s bedside; he was apparently in a sound sleep, and I did not place my hand upon him. At 4 o'clock I went into his room again, and as his position was unchanged, I placed my hand upon him and found that life was extinct. I sent, however, immediately for a physician, and called Judge Bell and Colo. Hibbard, who occupied rooms upon the same floor and near me. He lies upon his side—his position so perfectly natural and easy—his eyes closed—that it is difficult to realize while looking upon his noble face that this is death. He must have passed from natural slumber to that from which there is no waking within the slightest moment.

I cannot write to dear Mrs. Hawthorne, and you must exercise your judgment with regard to sending this and the unfinished note enclosed to her.

Y' Friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Among the manuscripts there is the original of William Godwin's 'Cloudestley: a Novel.' It is written in a clear hand on both sides of sheets of parchment. Far more curious is Harriet Martineau's 'Retrospect of Western Travel,' in her bold handwriting, bound in four volumes, with portraits inserted which were taken in 1833 and 1850. The variety of the manuscripts is as great as their value. If a

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choice had to be made, it would be difficult to select what would have the greatest interest for the greatest number. Should those which have been quoted not seem attractive enough, we may add that the collection contains a letter from Coleridge expressing his readiness to go to London if he could be assured of receiving a guinea a week; the manuscript of Schiller's 'Demetrius' and the original draft of Tennyson's dedicatory poem to the Queen; a letter from Nelson written four days before his death; and many letters from Charles Lamb.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. METHUEN will publish early in April a new novel by Mr. E. F. Benson. Like 'Dodo,' it is a story of society.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN has decided to issue a library parallel with the "Pseudonym" series, in which the contributors will not disguise their names. The title of this new series will be "The Autonym Library." In size and price it will be similar to its contemporary; but the cover and get-up will be different, and the edges will be cut. The publisher thinks that a certain number of the authors whom he would like to have included in the "Pseudonym Library" object to sinking their real names. The first volume of "The Autonym Library," which will be issued after Easter, is by Mr. F. Marion Crawford.

MR. AITKEN's edition of 'Parnell's Poems' will be issued soon after Easter in Messrs. Bell's series of "Aldine Poets." The introductory memoir is to contain fresh biographical matter, and in the notes the manner in which Pope amended his friend's verses when preparing them for the press will be pointed out.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish immediately new editions of three volumes of Mr. George Meredith's poems which have been for some little time out of print. They are 'Ballads and Poems of Tragic Life,' 'Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth,' and 'Modern Love.'

MESSRS. HARRISON & SONS will shortly issue by subscription the 'Inventories of Christchurch, Canterbury,' with illustrative documents, ranging from 1294 to 1780, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The inventories will include the important one of 1315, from a new transcript of the original in Cott. MS. Galba E. IV., rectifying the numerous errors and omissions of Dart; the hitherto unpublished inventories taken at the suppression in 1540 and at the metropolitical visitation of Archbishop Parker in 1563; and a number of minor documents of very great interest. A copious glossary and index will be added. The work is already in the press, and will be issued during the present year.

THE death took place on Monday of General Sir George Balfour, who for some years, in Parliament and out of Parliament, had taken an active interest in promoting the study of the Russian, Turkish, and other languages among the officers of the army and navy, for which he obtained valuable co-operation from the Government.

THE Council of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language reports a large increase in the number of those who passed

in Irish last year at the Intermediate Examinations. The passes rose to 379 from 176 in 1892. The number of those who passed in the National Schools also increased. The sale of the publications of the Society, too, was greater than in the preceding year. The financial situation of the Society is satisfactory.

MR. F. F. ROGET, Lecturer on French Literature and on Romance Philology in the University of St. Andrews, has undertaken to edit for Messrs. Williams & Norgate a "Homme de Lettres" series of French classics with prefaces. The first volume, now in preparation with the help of Dr. Seele, of Leipzig, consists of Voltaire's 'Contes en Prose.' The 'Lettres sur les Anglais,' parts of the works of Rabelais and Montaigne, the 'Thoughts' of Pascal, &c., are to follow.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE will contribute to the April number of the *New Review* 'A Note on Walt Whitman,' in which he introduces an account of his visit to Walt Whitman in America.

MR. FREDERICK MACMILLAN will preside at the annual dinner of the London Association of Correctors of the Press, which is to take place on Saturday, the 21st of April.

THE *Goethe-Jahrbuch* for 1894, which is to be published shortly, will contain among other matter an account, by Dr. Suphan, of 'Napoleon's Unterhaltungen mit Goethe und Wieland und F. von Müller's Memoire darüber für Talleyrand.' This contribution is expected to throw some light on the erroneous report of Goethe's interview with Napoleon published some years ago in Talleyrand's 'Mémoires.' Dr. L. Geiger, the editor of the *Jahrbuch*, will contribute, among a number of other papers, an article entitled 'Grillparzer über Goethe.' Dr. Alexander Tille will furnish a contribution on the odd 'Hexeneinmaleins' and the verses of the animals in the 'Hexenküche.'

THE American Folk-lore Society has issued the first instalment of its "Memoirs," 'Folk-Tales of Angola,' by Heli Chatelain, who was formerly U.S. Commercial Agent in Loanda. The work gives in original text and literal translation the oral literature of the West African coast. The series is intended to include collections of the French Creole tales from Louisiana, and of the superstitions still to be found among the English-speaking population of the United States. Mr. Nutt is the Society's London agent.

WE regret to report another loss to Hebrew learning and the Jewish pulpit by the death of Dr. Joseph Perles, rabbi at Munich, which occurred on the 7th inst., at the age of sixty. Dr. Perles has chiefly contributed essays on Talmudic philology, besides others on Jewish history and burial rites according to the Talmud.

THE death of Sir James Stephen is a distinct loss; but probably he would have made a greater figure in literature had he not been for so many years active as a journalist. It is not with impunity that a man, even of Sir James Stephen's ability, devotes his best energies for some dozen years or so to the daily and weekly press. His most ambitious contribution to letters was his volume on 'Liberty, Fraternity, and

Equality,' a masculine and vigorous piece of writing, if a trifle too polemical. 'The Story of Nuncomar' was a masterly effort, which killed the Macaulay version of Hastings's career once and for ever. This admirable piece of historical criticism we owe to its writer's sojourn in India, which inspired him with an interest in the history of British rule there. In such a work he was more at home than in a comparatively abstract theme like that of the treatise before mentioned. Of more limited interest, but a wonderful piece of work for a busy judge to achieve, was his 'History of the Criminal Law of England,' in which he returned to the theme he had illustrated in one of his first books, 'A General View of the Criminal Law of England.' Sir James had of late collected some of the best of his remarkable contributions to the *Saturday Review*, and issued them under the title of 'Horæ Sabbaticæ.'

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Twelfth Report of the Royal University of Ireland (2d.); the Report for the University of Edinburgh (2d.); and Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877 (Oxford), Statutes (1d.).

SCIENCE

The Out-Door World; or, Young Collector's Handbook. By W. Furneaux, F.R.G.S. (Longmans & Co.)

THE title of this volume does not furnish much information respecting its scope. Turning, however, to the table of contents, we find that Mr. Furneaux has made the praiseworthy but bold attempt to condense into an octavo volume of four hundred pages a brief account of the British fauna and flora, and a still briefer one of the minerals and fossils. But since the last section is disposed of in seven pages, unrelieved by figures of any of the commonest fossils, and containing no facts concerning the nature of, and mode of identifying, even a few of the commonest stones, the reason for its inclusion in this volume is not particularly obvious.

The second part, dealing with the vegetable world, occupies seventy pages. It is divided into seven chapters, which treat respectively of seaweeds, fungi, mosses, ferns, wild-flowers, grasses, and forest trees. Illustrations are scattered copiously through these chapters, and happily they are sufficiently well drawn and reproduced to enable a collector to identify several of the plants that are of common occurrence; the text at the same time will furnish him with an elementary knowledge of the classification of the vegetable kingdom, and will also familiarize him with the use of many botanical terms. But it is clear that no satisfactory results could be expected from the compression of so vast a subject into so small a compass.

The rest of the book—i.e. the remaining 320 pages or thereabouts—is devoted to British animals, and is deserving of rather more than the passing notice that has been accorded to the other two parts. It is split up into the following eight chapters: 1. Ponds and Streams; 2. Insects and Insect Hunting; 3. The Sea-Shore; 4. Snails and Slugs; 5. Spiders, Centipedes, and

Millipedes; 6. Reptiles and Reptile Hunting; 7. British Birds; 8. British Mammals. Although it is open to question whether this treatment of the British fauna is the best that could be chosen, yet if it had been logically carried out there would have been no occasion for fault-finding. But indications of a certain lack of method about the work suggest the idea that Mr. Furneaux started with the intention of dealing with his subject in the manner adopted by the Rev. J. G. Wood in his 'Common Objects of the Country,' 'Common Objects of the Sea-Shore,' &c., and that he subsequently changed his plan and proceeded to discuss the animals, not according to habitat, but according to structural affinity. For in the chapter upon "Ponds and Streams," although the reader will find notes upon the water-spider (called for some unknown reason the argonaut), the water-beetles, gnats, dragon-flies, newts, frogs, and toads, yet for information respecting the water-vole and water-shrew he must refer to the chapter upon the Mammalia. Moreover, in the chapter upon the sea-shore no mention is made of any of our common sea-birds.

It is impossible to pass the chapter upon insects without protesting against the undue prominence that has been accorded to the butterflies and large moths. These insects have already been collected over and over again; and over and over again have they been figured and described. Yet Mr. Furneaux has treated them as if they were the most important of all the Hexapoda. There is no doubt that the value of his book would have been greatly enhanced if he had seized the opportunity of trying to rouse the interest of schoolboys in an order like the Orthoptera, which, although second to none in importance, has hitherto been almost wholly neglected. As a matter of fact this prominent and often obtrusive element of our fauna has been entirely omitted by the author.

So, too, with the Mammalia. We have, unfortunately, only a few species of this group in our country; and if Mr. Furneaux had taken the trouble to compile a list of them with a few diagnostic characters of each, and if, by pointing out that information respecting distribution and variation with sex, age, and environment, is much needed, he had encouraged boys to collect them, he would have conferred a real benefit upon science. The truth of the matter appears to be that in his schoolboy days Mr. Furneaux was a naturalist of the butterfly, beetle, and bird's-egg type, with but little acquaintance with nature outside these subjects; and that in writing this book he has had neither the knowledge nor the wish to help his youthful successors out of the groove along which he and so many others have travelled.

But judging of the volume as it is, and not as what it might have been, we are glad to be able to say in its praise that the information it contains is clearly and interestingly put, and is for the most part accurate. We wish to draw special attention to a useful table containing brief information respecting the migratory habits, the materials and situation of the nests, and the appearance and number of the eggs of over 130 of our common birds. Moreover, to each section Mr. Furneaux has added

instructions concerning collecting, labelling, preserving, skinning, &c., which will be most helpful to beginners.

Now for a last word about the figures. The prominence that is given to this part of the book is praiseworthy, and may be judged of by the fact that the 319 pages of text devoted to the British fauna contain about 550 figures. Some of those representing insects and shells, which are easy to draw, are fairly good, but those of the birds and mammals are for the most part execrable. The harvest-mouse, for instance, possesses a head like an otter's; the otter's tail is relatively shorter than a cat's; the shrew is provided with a highly developed external ear and a large intelligent eye; and the porpoise is represented as floating buoyantly upon the surface of the sea, as if inflated with gas. And turning to the Invertebrata, the reader will find that the hermit-crab has been copied from a dried museum specimen, which had the abdomen shrivelled up like a piece of parchment, and that the artist who drew the species of centipede which never has more, and, when adult, never fewer than 15 pairs of legs, has put 16 of these appendages on one side, and 17 on the other. But for these faults it is probable that the publishers are more to blame than the author. Publishers as a class, when issuing a work of this kind, seem to think that any figure is better than none, and are apt to load their pages with illustrations badly drawn, and printed from blocks which are none the better for wear. Mr. Furneaux's publishers, however, cannot be made answerable for the fact that for the figure of a water-flea—an animal which he rightly states to be a crustacean—is substituted a representation of the larval form of a Hydrachna, the adult stage of which is figured two pages further on as an example of an arachnid water-mite!

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE 'Evolution of India,' by Mr. R. D. Oldham, the distinguished Indian geologist, is the leading paper in this month's *Geographical Journal*. The author distinguishes three great epochs in the geographical history of India. During the first of those epochs there rose into existence only the Aravalli range and the east coast of the peninsula; then succeeded a long era of quiescence during which the great river-systems were evolved; and lastly there followed another period of great earth movements, ushered in by volcanic eruptions on a gigantic scale. It was during this third epoch that the Himalaya and the Tibetan plateau were upheaved. During the second of these epochs there existed a connexion between India and South Africa, as is proved by the close relationship between the fossil floras and faunas of the two countries. Another paper in the same *Journal* gives an account of a journey into Hadramaut, by Dr. L. Hirsch, who succeeded last year in reaching Terim, a town about 150 miles from the coast, and never before visited by a European.

Two expeditions will probably start for the North Pole by the north-east in the ensuing season, led by Mr. Jackson and by Mr. Wellman, an American journalist. Mr. Jackson, whose expenses will be borne by a generous friend, proposes to take Francis Joseph Land for his base of operation, whilst Mr. Wellman intends to make a "dash" for the Pole from the north coast of Spitzbergen, and actually hopes to reach it in a single summer! Mr. Wellman will be accompanied

by Prof. Frenon, late of the American Coast Survey.

M. de Brettes, who is still engaged in an exploration of Colombia in South America, communicates interesting information on the Arhuagues-Kogabas Indians, with whom he spent a couple of months at the close of last year. These Indians are an amiable people, who live in a most fertile country at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. They are dying out rapidly, because they will take baths at all hours of the day, and dry themselves by a blazing fire, instead of making use of a towel. This custom, it is supposed by M. de Brettes, accounts for bronchitis, rheumatic affections, and other diseases, which carry off the young and the very aged. He saw but one man who appeared to be over sixty.

The twenty-eighth part of the new edition of W. & A. K. Johnston's *Royal Atlas* contains maps of the world, of the Arctic regions, and Africa, together with the title and contents of the whole work, which is now complete.

The fourth part of the *Historical Atlas* published by Messrs. Hachette contains maps of Italy in the time of the Republic, of the Carthaginian empire, and of Turkey and Poland in the eighteenth century. There are only three plates, but these contain ten maps, in addition to which there are nine plans and diagrams inserted in the explanatory notes which are printed on the back of each plate.

The *Mémoires* of the Belgian Academy publish the astronomical and magnetical observations made on an expedition up the Congo by the late Major Delporte, assisted by Capt. Gillis. The results of this expedition are of very great importance, for they enable us for the first time to lay down the course of the Congo from its mouth up to Stanley Falls. The positions of thirty-five points were determined by astronomical observations. Stanley Falls station is placed in lat. $0^{\circ} 30' 18''$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 10' 42''$, at an elevation of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The magnetic variation decreased from $16^{\circ} 40' 20''$ at the mouth of the river to $10^{\circ} 4' 15''$ at the Falls; the dip was $25^{\circ} 12'$ at the mouth of the river, $13^{\circ} 14'$ at Umangi, and $17^{\circ} 6'$ at the Falls.

Mr. J. P. Thomson publishes an article on 'The Land of Viti,' or Fiji, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, which abounds in useful and trustworthy information, largely derived from personal observation. Mr. Thomson most properly credits Tasman with the discovery of this important Pacific island group, but he surely is extremely rash when he writes: "There is little doubt that in much earlier times this archipelago was not unknown to the Phœnician sailors who voyaged across the Indian and South Pacific Oceans to the shores of the great American continent."

Dr. Elysefey, who was reported to have been captured by the Mahdists, is safe back at St. Petersburg, and is preparing an account of his adventures.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 8.—Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—The Croonian Lecture, 'La fine Structure des Centres nerveux,' was delivered by Prof. S. Ramón y Cajal, of Madrid.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—March 12.—Hon. G. C. Brodrick, V.P., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir C. Hunter, Bart., Lieut. H. H. P. Deasy, Very Rev. A. J. Maclean, Rev. C. Harris, Messrs. C. H. Cowling, R. McAuslan, and J. A. Pruen.—The paper read was 'Montenegro and its Border Lands,' by Mr. W. H. Cozens-Hardy.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—March 8.—Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, V.P., and afterwards Mr. C. H. Read, Secretary, in the chair.—Mr. Leach exhibited and described the deed of foundation of a chantry at Beverley in 1352, with seal of the Corpus Christi guild appended.—The President exhibited two candlesticks of fourteenth century Limoges enamel, constructed apparently out of the bases of two ciboria or monstrances.—Chancellor Ferguson, Local Secretary for Cumberland, reported the discovery

of two Roman inscriptions at Carlisle, on which Mr. Haverfield communicated some remarks.—Mr. Payne exhibited a fine series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in gold, bronze, beads, glass, &c., from the famous cemetery called the King's Field, at Faversham.—Dr. Weber communicated a paper on Indian eye-agates, which he showed were at one time used for currency under the name of cats' eyes.

GEOLOGICAL.—*March 7.*—Dr. H. Woodward, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. W. Bradley, J. A. Foote, T. E. Knightley, and L. J. Spencer were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Systematic Position of the Trilobites,' by Mr. H. M. Bernard, communicated by Dr. H. Woodward; 'Landscape Marble,' by Mr. B. Thompson; and 'On the Discovery of Molluscs in the Upper Keuper at Shrewley, in Warwickshire,' by the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*March 7.*—Mr. A. Wyon in the chair.—Mr. Earle Way described some remarkable finds which have recently been made at Southwark, near the site of the old Marshalsea Prison. On a former occasion the discovery of a great many piles on what was once marshy ground had been reported. More recently, a great many flint implements of the neolithic period have been found, with evidences of manufacture on the spot, these being in a thin bed of sand below the later accumulated soil.—Mr. Loftus Brock spoke of the evidences brought to light, at various times in past years, of the discovery of piles, as if associated with lake dwellings, in various parts of Southwark.—Mr. de Gray Birch exhibited a squeeze from a Roman altar at Schloss Fürstenuau, Hesse Darmstadt, dedicated to Diana by Vitales.—The Rev. J. Cave Browne exhibited a silver Royalist badge, cast and partially engraved, which had been preserved by his family for several generations.—A paper was read by the Chairman on sundry additions to what is known relative to some of the Great Seals of England, and photographs of several examples were exhibited. It was shown that although Edward III. reigned for a time the title of King of France, nevertheless the fleurs de lys of France still appeared on the Great Seal. By inspection of a deed in the Augmentation Office, the engraving of Queen Elizabeth's second seal, used in 1587, is proved to be the work of Nic Hilliard, and he was granted a lease of certain property for twenty-one years in consideration of his having engraved it. Some curious particulars were rendered with respect to the want of a Great Seal by Parliament during the Civil War, when the Great Seal of England was with the king, Charles II., when in considerable monetary difficulties, ordered the making of seals, and some unpublished documents were referred to. The existence of a hitherto unknown fourth seal of Charles II. was proved, there being minute roses in the field. It is used in and after 1673, but there seems to be no existing record why the previous seal was discarded for the insertion of roses.—A second paper on Repton Church could not be read, owing to the lateness of the hour.

ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March 7.*—Chancellor Ferguson in the chair.—Mr. E. Green exhibited and described a ballif's mace from Marshfield, Gloucestershire. The mace is about 2 ft. 6 in. in length, and of copper gilt, having the arms of Charles I. on the head, and those of the lord of the manor at the base. The arches over the head are probably a later addition.—Mr. C. J. Davies read a monograph on the subject of what is traditionally regarded as the heart of King Henry II. of England. This relic was removed from the great abbey of Fontevault shortly after its secularization, and deposited in the museum at Orleans. In 1857 it was handed over by the municipality to Bishop Gillies, the vicar apostolic of the eastern district of Scotland, for presentation to the English Government. Lord Palmerston, the then Prime Minister, having declined to accept the heart, it was entrusted to the care of St. Margaret's Convent, Edinburgh, where it still remains. Mr. Davies, in the course of his paper, quoted a theory that the organ in question had not formed part of Henry II.'s but of Henry III.'s body, and proceeded to adduce several arguments against this view.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope communicated some notes on the Castle of the Peak, Derbyshire.

ZOOLOGICAL.—*March 6.*—Dr. A. Günther, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during February.—Mr. W. Bateson exhibited and made remarks on a series of pilchards, the scales of which presented some remarkable variations. Mr. Bateson also gave an account of an abnormally coloured brill.—Dr. J. W. Gregory gave an account of the factors that appear to have influenced zoological distribution in East Africa, and made some suggestions as to how the present anomalies of animal life in that part

of the continent might be accounted for. Dr. Gregory also exhibited and made remarks on a series of lantern-slides illustrative of his recent journey to Mount Kenia.—Communications were read: from Prof. F. Jeffrey Bell, on examples of three species of river-crab of the genus *Thelphusa* from different districts of East Africa,—by Mr. W. H. Adams, on the habits of the flying squirrels of the Gold Coast belonging to the genus *Anomalurus*,—by Mr. W. Bateson, on two cases of colour-variation in flat-fishes, illustrative of the principles of symmetry,—from Prof. P. R. Uhler, of Vienna, on the Hemiptera Heteroptera of Grenada, West Indies, based on specimens submitted to his examination by the committee for the exploration of the West Indies,—and from Mr. W. Schaus, on a large number of new species of moths from Tropical America.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*March 13.*—Mr. A. Giles, President, in the chair.—A paper was read dealing with 'The Prevention and Detection of Waste of Water,' by Mr. E. Collins.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*March 8.*—The Hon. H. Chaplin in the chair.—A paper 'On the Indian Currency' was read before the Indian Section by Mr. J. B. Robertson.—An important discussion followed, and was adjourned till the 13th inst.

March 12.—Mr. H. Stannus delivered the fourth and concluding lecture of his course of Cantor Lectures 'On the Decorative Treatment of Traditional Foliage.'

March 13.—The adjourned discussion on Mr. J. B. Robertson's paper 'On the Indian Currency' was resumed and concluded.

March 14.—Mr. F. Cobb in the chair.—A paper 'On the Fountain Air Brush' was read by Mr. C. L. Burdich.—The instrument itself was shown in action.

MATHEMATICAL.—*March 8.*—Mr. A. B. Kempe, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. Brand was elected a Member.—Mr. F. W. Hill and Major Hippisley were admitted into the Society.—The following communications were made: 'Groups of Points on Curves,' by Mr. F. S. Macaulay; 'On a Simple Contrivance for compounding Elliptic Motions,' and 'On the Buckling and Wrinkling of Plating supported on a Framework under the Influence of Oblique Stresses,' by Mr. G. H. Bryan; 'On the Motion of Paired Vortices with a Common Axis,' by Mr. A. E. H. Love; and 'On the Existence of a Root of a Rational Integral Equation,' by Prof. Elliott.

PHYSICAL.—*March 9.*—Prof. A. W. Rücker, President, in the chair.—Prof. O. Henriki made a communication 'On Mathematical Calculating Machines, especially a New Harmonic Analyzer.'—Mr. H. Wilde exhibited and described his "Magnetarium."

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Victoria Institute, 4½.—A Possible Cause for the Origin of the Tradition of the Flood, Prof. J. Prestwich.
- Tues.** Aristotelian, 8.—Symposium: 'The Relation of Language to Thought,' Miss E. K. Jones, Mr. J. S. Mann, and Mr. G. F. Street.
- Bibliographical, 8.**—'The Bibliography of Chaucer,' Mr. H. B. Wheatley.
- Society of Arts, 8½.**—Indian Railway Extension: its Relation to the Trade of India and of the United Kingdom, Mr. J. Walton.
- Tues.** Statistical, 7½.—'Statistics of Pauperism in Old Age,' Mr. C. Booth.
- Civil Engineers, 8.**—Discussion on Mr. Collins's Paper 'On the Prevention and Detection of Waste of Water.'
- Zoological, 8½.**—Myology of the Sciaromorphine and Hystriomorphine Rodents, Mr. F. G. Parsons; 'Notes on *Cynogale bennetti*,' Babu Ram Bhanja Sanyal; 'Osteology of certain Canines, Bails, and their Allies, with Remarks upon their Affinities,' Dr. B. W. Shufeldt.
- Wed.** Geological, 8.—'Origin of certain Novaculites and Quartzites,' Mr. F. Rutley; 'Occurrence of Perlitic Cracks in Quartz,' Mr. W. W. Watts.
- Folk-lore, 8.**—'The Problems of Diffusion: Replies to Recent Criticisms,' Mr. J. Jacobs; 'Polish and Serbian Demonology as Exemplified in their Folk-Tales,' Mr. J. T. Naake; Report of the Ethnographical Committee.
- Microscopical, 8.**—'Notes on the Uropodina,' Mr. A. D. Michael.
- Metecological, 8.**—'Relation between the Mean Quarterly Temperature and the Death Rate, and Duration and Lateral Extent of Gusts of Wind, and the Measurement of their Intensity,' Mr. W. H. Dines; 'Effect on the Readings of the Dry Bulb of the Close Proximity of the Reservoir of the Wet Bulb Thermometer,' Mr. F. Gaster; 'Calculation of Photographic Cloud Measurements,' Dr. K. G. Olsson; 'Sudden Changes of the Barometer in the Hebrides on February 23rd, 1804,' Mr. B. H. Scott.
- Chemical, 8.**—Anniversary: President's Address.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.**—'Origin of Parish Church Building,' Mr. R. Lloyd; 'Discoveries at Repton Church, Derbyshire,' Mr. J. T. Irvine.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. will shortly publish a new book by Mr. J. W. Tutt, under the title of 'Woodside, Burnside, Hillside, and Marsh.' This will consist of a series of illustrated essays on somewhat similar lines to the author's 'Random Recollections of Woodland, Fen, and Hill,' and will describe a series of natural history rambles in various parts of Kent

and the Scotch Highlands, dealing with the natural objects and phenomena observed (geological, ornithological, entomological, botanical, and geographical) in a popular way.

THREE more small planets have been discovered: two by Dr. Max Wolf at Heidelberg on the 1st inst., and another by M. Courty at Bordeaux on the 5th, raising the whole number known (unless some of the recent announcements turn out to be identical with previous discoveries) to 389.

FINE ARTS

Renaissance Architecture and Ornaments in Spain. Measured and drawn by Andrew N. Prentice. (Batsford.)

MR. PRENTICE has travelled across Spain, beginning at Santiago, and ending in the island of Majorca, drawing such buildings and parts of them as attracted his attention on the way, and he has now printed the contents of his portfolio with just enough letterpress to explain the plates. His object has been to represent what he saw, and he sets it before us in the order of his journey, without any attempt at arrangement or classification. The book is an architect's sketch-book, and nothing more; but, judging it as that, it is amongst the best that have come before us lately.

Spain is one of the most interesting countries in Europe to the architectural student, but from various causes it has been one of the least studied. Besides being the meeting-place of Eastern and Western culture in the Middle Ages, it was the only Southern land in which Gothic architecture found a home and flourished. When the so-called architecture of Italy was merely the overlaying with ornament of formless building, that of Spain was as truly organic as the best in England or France, and some of the Spanish buildings of the latest time rank amongst the finest Gothic works in the world.

With these things Mr. Prentice has nothing to do. He selects his examples from Renaissance works only, and his date-limits are the years 1500-1560. But these Renaissance designs are what they are because when they were made the old tradition and the instinct for real design in building still lived, as they did in every country which had an architecture of its own. And just so long as they survived did the Renaissance produce work of value. They were slowly stifled by the pedantry of the *dilettanti*, and the dull monotony of the five orders was imposed upon the world.

Spanish architecture was still alive at the time which Mr. Prentice chooses to illustrate, and some of it was decidedly good, but more was spoilt by fantastic extravagance. The architects followed the fashion of the day in using the revived classic detail, but they used it quite in their own way, and the work is thoroughly national. One of the best things in the book is the library at Santiago, which comes first; and some of the arcaded courtyards so characteristic of Spanish domestic architecture are excellent in their way.

Of ecclesiastical work Mr. Prentice does not give much, except the great iron screens which are peculiar to the churches of the Peninsula and a few on the north side of

the Pyrenees. He draws several of these, but the scale is usually too small for justice to be done to them.

Mr. Prentice's work is generally good. The sketches are sometimes slight, but they are bright and telling; and the measured drawings are clear, although economy of labour is perhaps carried to an extreme in them. Some plates suffer from over-reduction by the photolithographer. And it is a pity that care was not taken that the reduction should be in each case to some recognized scale. Now it is impossible to measure anything on a plate except by applying a pair of dividers to the printed scale at the bottom. A very little more trouble would have been needed to make each some proportional part of a foot, and the plates themselves would not have been the worse for it.

When we look at a new book of this sort our pleasure in it is marred by the thought of the evil use to which it will be put. There are architects, especially amongst those who trade in competitions, who are always on the look-out for such works, and who want them, not for intelligent study that they may learn how the old artists worked under the conditions in which they were, but simply as copybooks. The various changes of fashion amongst the poorer sort of architectural designers may be clearly traced to the publication of various books, beginning with those of Stuart and the Adams a hundred years ago. Now we look to see Mr. Prentice's "patios" travestied into shop fronts. Some of the designs would lend themselves easily to translation into cast iron.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

As usual, this society has unwisely encumbered its walls with more than seven hundred drawings, of which not more than one hundred are worthy of notice. And yet there is a very marked improvement in the technique of the contributions, and their defects are obviously due less to want of skill and care than to lack of invention and purpose on the part of the painters, the greater number of whom must have intended to do their best when they set to work, but were not in the possession of any ideas when they started. The amount of time and pain expended on the ineptitudes before us has been so extraordinary that a critic dreads to think of it, and prefers to dwell on the drawings which deserve criticism. There are, in fact, about twenty really excellent pictures, of which none is markedly superior to the others, and which we may notice as we come to them in their order on the walls, putting each artist's works together, and beginning with Mr. E. Bundy's *Guerdon of Folly* (No. 16), a spirited design, bold and powerful, yet marred by not a little that is unrefined in taste, style, and colour. Though not graceful, Mr. Bundy's draughtsmanship is skilful, and the virility of his picture is noteworthy, if not encouraging as to his future. The two other drawings he exhibits, *They're Late* (331) and *The News* (400), are of less account, yet still worthy of notice. No. 400 is the better.—Mr. A. F. Grace's *High Street, Steyning* (93), excels in force, harmony, and veracity.—Of figure pictures proper Mr. G. S. Knowles's *The Ghost Story* (114), a fireside scene of two girls listening in dread to a legend told by an old lady whose manner appals them, is perhaps the most original and cleverly designed and ably painted, while the effect of quivering firelight and starting shadows in the room they occupy is almost as good as the nervous terror of the

younger maiden, who clings to her sister's arm.—Mr. J. Fulleylove is at his best in *The Piazzetta, Venice* (207), thoroughly well drawn and solid, a small, luminous, and silvery piece, a study of the effect of daylight upon the massive and beautiful architecture. Another view of the same place, No. 163, is only less acceptable, while *King's College Chapel, Cambridge* (321), deserves to be reckoned among the best works of this admirable painter of architecture. We care less for his *Trafalgar Square* (484) than for his *Lion Column and Campanile, Venice* (648), which is limpid and rich in colour.—Mr. H. Gandy sends *A Caprice* (220), a highly accomplished drawing, which gives promise of better and more ambitious work.

The Moon just peeps above the Brow (245) is the best contribution of Mr. J. Aumonier, who this year has usually dealt with the effect of glowing moonlight falling upon arable hillsides and newly reaped meadows. Of this picture, even more than of its neighbour *Moonrise* (106), and the charming *Rising Moon* (262), a first-rate and harmonious study of nature similar to No. 245, we have nothing but praise to offer. To the same class belong *The Afterglow* (342), *Evening, near Wareham* (401), and *Folding Time* (650). The last is especially harmonious and sincerely sympathetic as a study from nature of a sunny down and sheep skilfully grouped.—In *Katherine* (265) Sir J. D. Linton displays characteristic skill, solid draughtsmanship, and sound drawing of the face and figure. His *Autumn* (314) represents a comely lady in a puce-coloured satin dress, the open front of which reveals her sumptuous bust, thus giving an opportunity for contrasting her carnations and the deep tint of her robe. The drawing of the features is thoroughly learned, sound, and appropriate, but the expression so lacks purpose and energy that the subject of the picture is not manifest. The painting of the flesh without shadows is a noteworthy piece of art. We care less for the painter's *Rest* (370), although we like it.—In quite another manner than that of the President of the Institute, Mr. W. H. Weatherhead has depicted a young matron ensconced in a window seat and diligently mending a child's garment. He calls it *Mother's Work* (267), and deserves praise for a modest, simple, and artistic production.

If compelled to name the most charming piece of colour, light, and tone in this exhibition, we should, without hesitation, pick out Miss M. L. Gow's delightful *Corner of a Studio* (271), a thoroughly well-finished and delicate study of *bric-à-brac*, splendid fabrics, and metals.—In *Things of Rare Grace and Classic Age Around* (294) Mr. F. Spencer has painted a group of old books and a statuette of bronze with exceptional skill and patience. He has made a good picture out of simple materials, touching them with singular dexterity and care. As a whole the colour is praiseworthy, but a more brilliant object or two would add to the attractions of the work.—An *Old-Fashioned Christmas Dinner* (377) has given Mr. C. Green opportunities for depicting the elderly beaux and belles, the comely maidens and youths of the later days of George III. Wilkie or Jan Steen would have made the not very lively subject of the cook bringing in the plum pudding to a Christmas party interesting and fresh; but Mr. Green has failed to do so, the expressions of his diners, though correct enough, being commonplace, and their attitudes ordinary if not tame. On the other hand, he has delineated the furniture of the room, dresses, and table equipage with exemplary care and a dexterity which is decidedly pleasing. The whole, though "cut up," is flat and thinly painted.—Like all Mr. Hine's many pictures of the chalk hills and valleys of Sussex and Dorsetshire, *Nine-Barrow Down* (395), a beautiful drawing, illustrates his sense of the grandeur of the subject, and his feeling for its colour, massiveness, and simplicity. *Bible Bottom on the Malling Hills*

(10), a study of that fine subject, the opposed sides of smooth and verdant hills, is, though slight, extremely tender. *Seven Sisters* (20) exhibits the skill and poetic feeling of the artist when employed upon a calm sea covered with mist, the golden-coloured shore, and the sevenfold peaks of a lofty chalk cliff in Sussex. The colour and atmosphere are charming, true, and delicate. These are the most important of six admirable drawings of varied subjects and scenes.

Sylvia (397), by Mr. H. Ryland, deserves for its technical freshness and spirit to be grouped with Miss Gow's delightful study. Very pretty and dainty indeed is Mr. Ryland's *Sea Music* (286), a girl listening to the murmur of a shell. Its light and colour are decidedly pleasing, and the touch is broad, sound, and crisp.—One of the largest and most ambitious pictures here is Mr. W. Langley's *After the Storm* (587), which depicts a group of fisher folk gathered, at the foot of some steps leading to the shore, round a sailor's corpse, which has been brought ashore and lies upon the shingle. The bare, sodden feet, blanched by the sea, are conspicuous. The story is well and very powerfully told, the design excellent; the composition, although rather scattered, is not more so than the varied emotions and incidents require, while the choice and development of them are highly creditable to the artist, who has not till now produced anything nearly so good as this profoundly pathetic work. On the other hand, some of the figure drawing in the foreground is bad, and the shadows on the boats behind the figures, being sooty, bespeak the lamp.—At any rate, this grim tragedy forms a contrast to Mr. Kilburne's rather mild comedy which he calls *Miss Pinkerton's Academy* (606), a number of plump and short-waisted girls, in the costume of our grandmothers, issuing from the mansion at Chiswick where Becky Sharp was a thorn in the side of the principal. We fail to identify Becky among the dull and demure damsels to whom Mr. Kilburne has given neither animation nor beauty, nor does their elderly mistress remind us of Dr. Johnson's admirer. The design is, in short, tame, and, though some of the damsels are pleasing, none of them is pretty. Besides, the work is somewhat flat, and wants force and colour. Still, apart from these shortcomings, the picture is so far creditable to Mr. Kilburne that we suspect the title is a mere afterthought.

We must dismiss the rest of the drawings as rapidly as we can. *Hayle Ferry* (13), by Mr. F. Walton, is rather woolly, still it is bright and fairly well drawn.—*A Girl* (29), by Miss Kate Greenaway, is a quaint, richly coloured picture of a child in a huge hat.—*Pines and Grapes* (39) is, so far as we know, by much the best of Mr. Sherrin's fruit pieces, solid, well drawn and clear, and rich in colour; but one of the pines is too hot.—In *Molly* (55) Miss M. G. de Grival has contributed a well modelled and painted girl's head.—*The Young Basque Mother* (69) of Mr. G. Bach is a capital technical exercise, the face being lit by reflected light.—*The Skill and Thought of Bygone Days* (80), by Miss M. Chase, a collection of *bric-à-brac*, is well and sympathetically painted, but the coarse Dutch dish of brass in the background is a mere metal cast, evincing neither thought nor skill, and its colour is too green.—*Titania's Order* (86), a company of fairies painted in his dainty and pretty manner by Mr. J. A. Fitz-Gerald, is noteworthy for fantastic grace and spirit.—*Bereft* (103), by Mr. W. H. Weatherhead, is remarkable for breadth of style and strength, but it is not free from conventionalities and traces of the lamp.—*Waiting for the Tide, Dordrecht* (118), by Mr. W. M. May, is a good picture of a placid river in misty sunlight, and it is harmonious, though rather artificial.—*The Mushroom Gatherers* (126) of Mr. J. Knight hardly differs from scores of landscapes he has painted previously;

NOTES FROM NUBIA.

II.
Abou Simbel, Feb. 2, 1894.

OVER against Dakkeh we went to visit the great brick fort of Kobân, which next to that at Semneh, above the second cataract, is the best specimen of the military architecture of the Pharaohs. The plan and dimensions of the fort were taken by Mr. Somers Clarke, whose professional skill helped us on every occasion to comprehend the remains which are so puzzling to any but an architect. The natives brought us into the desert to the east, till we reached a necropolis with shaft tombs cut in the rock, leading to chambers which they had rifled. Excavations at this spot would doubtless discover more such tombs, and give us details as to the men who built and dwelt in the fort.

Dakkeh itself gives us good evidence as to the date of the first Ergamenes (Arkamen in hieroglyphs) who was native king of the country. The naos built by him represents him as receiving gifts from Nubian goddesses, whose figures and dress suggest plainly the figures and dress of the present Nubian women, and differ completely from those of the conventional Egyptian deities. He also states that the Pharaoh (Peraa) gives to him the regions of the south. What Pharaoh it was he does not state. But the facts that in his own titles he assumes those of Philopator (Ptolemy IV.), and that this is also done by the Nubian king named in my last letter (Atkeramoun at Debôt), show that they must come shortly after, if not in the reign of, that king, and not of Philadelphus, as Diodorus says. This was Mr. Sayce's very just inference. To me it seemed further probable that the absence of details concerning the Pharaoh, which is unusual in such texts, points to the earliest years of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), when this king, being an infant, may not yet have received his official titles. At all events, the Nubian revolt, and the temporary cession of the country by the Ptolemies to the native dynasty—that of Ergamenes—are beyond all doubt, and so is the epoch of this cession, which must be placed about 200 B.C. The Egyptian style and the titles of these kings suggest that some at least of the literary classes in Egypt joined in the insurrection, and did work for the Ergamenes. Unfortunately there are no Ptolemaic inscriptions (except the remnant of a dedication of Ptolemy IX.) in Greek now to be seen, all the votive offerings being either dated in the reign of Tiberius or later.

Our next stage was Qurti, where but small traces still remain of the temple of Tothmes III., which was restored in Roman times. But the site itself has no small interest, for it is the first fertile spot in Nubia, with several large villages studding the west bank. When we landed, we saw that we were on a quondam island; for a long thread of green, leaving the Nile higher up, and enclosing with a curve a large piece of what is now desert, showed the former course of a branch of the Nile. On a hill about the middle of this long island was a great mound almost consisting of Roman pottery, and pointing to the island Taehompso of Herodotus, "the level country which the Nile flows round," twelve *schoeni* (83 miles ?) from Aswân. There is only one other such locality (and possibly Dakkeh) where the thread of green shows the old course, and where Sakyas far inland find ample water; it is the district of Anibe, to be mentioned presently.

Our visit to Mahárrakha (Hierosykaminon of the ancients) did not turn out very satisfactory. For instead of finding the fifteen votive inscriptions which are to be seen in the 'C. I. G.,' there were not more than eleven still extant, and the temple bore evidences of being upset by an earthquake, which (like that which upset the great temple of Olympia) struck it a blow from beneath the pavement, and sent nearly all the walls and pillars flying outwards. Five pillars are still standing, but the very strange

plan of the building, drawn by Mr. Somers Clarke, showed that the pillars (six showing sideways and four front and back) were inside, not outside, the cella wall, in which no trace of door is now visible. The remains of a walled passage, leading from a smaller outside building into the south-east corner, suggested that here, at all events, was there access to the sanctuary. Such a plan has no precedent in either Egyptian or Greek architecture. On the smaller building the relief of the holy sycamore is still visible, and figures done in a barbarous mixture of Egyptian and late Roman style. On the centre of the wall of the peribolus (inside), and over against the only door of the naos, are remains in large capitals of a dedication in Greek, of which we could only read τωτον και των ευρεβερ | τωτων γωνων και γαιου | Μικιον Αδελφ | ου.

This was the southernmost evidence we found of any dedication in Greek, and it was evidently rather Roman than Greek. Indeed, nothing is clearer than the fact that the Ptolemies did not think it worth their while to civilize this country, or to adorn it with any temples to the south of the Dodecaschenus (Taehompso), for of their predecessors the Pharaohs ample evidences remain. The eleventh, twelfth, eighteenth, and nineteenth dynasties are all still represented in temples and inscriptions throughout Southern Nubia; of the Ptolemies we could find no trace. Seeing then that we know of the expeditions of the second Ptolemy to Ethiopia for elephants, and of the marble throne set up by the third south of Massowa (inscription of Adule), it seems to follow that these kings used the Red Sea route, and struck into the country from Suakim and south of it. That they should have left no records on the rocks along the Nile, if they had held the country by that route, is almost improbable. I found, indeed, on one of the pillars of the beautiful temple built by Tothmes III. opposite Wadi Halfa, drilled in deeply, and in letters four to five inches high, the following names:—

· IACIME
· NHC KYPHNAIOC Β
· ΙΑΣΩΝ ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΟΣ Α

And on the next pillar ΑΔΑΜΑΣ.

But these solitary names, which seem to date from the fourth century B.C. (C and Σ being used indifferently), are only evidence that Greek mercenaries, along with the Carians, who have left several inscriptions on the same building, held the place for some king, possibly for Darius, or even later.

The temple of Debûah, which we next visited, is one of those stupid memorials of Ramses II., which only tell us of the king's greatness, and give us long processions of his sons and daughters coming to do him homage. The king's own name is writ very large over every part of the building. But the avenue of sphinxes which led up to it from the river, and most of the temple itself, are buried under that golden sand which is invading and destroying all the western side of the Nubian Nile. It is, indeed, distressing to see not only ancient monuments, but recent culture, disappearing under this deadly invasion, which is splendid indeed to look at—beyond green trees and crops it often simulates golden fields of corn afar off—but which turns the fruitful land into a howling wilderness.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

FROM PALACE TO PAWNSHOP.

19, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

SOME ten days since I purchased at a public auction in London (the sale of the remaining stock of Mr. George Attenborough, pawnbroker, Strand) a fragment of an Assyrian bas-relief, measuring 14½ in. by 11½ in., with representation of three male figures. Two of them are apparently labourers carrying logs of wood, and the third appears to be the taskmaster, for he is urging them on by blows. Upon the back of the fragment is pasted a half-sheet of note-paper, discoloured by age, whereon is written:

A piece of sculpture cut from one of the slabs found in the mound of Kouyunjik (or Nineveh) which represents men employed in dragging the Human-headed bull to place in the Palace of the Kings of Assyria.

Discovered in the Year of our Lord 1850. Brought and presented to the Rev. Max Genesete by his very faithful and sincere friend, HORMUZD RASSAM.

West Cowes, September 30, 1851.

I visited the British Museum, and in the Kouyunjik Gallery I found the other portion of the series to which my fragment originally belonged. It is only too clear that this and other portions are still missing, and I shall feel obliged if you, in the interests of archaeology, will kindly give space for these few lines, as they may induce those who still possess other fragments of this most valuable bas-relief to forward them to the British Museum.

I may add in conclusion that I have offered for the acceptance of the Trustees of the British Museum the fragment described above.

FRANCIS E. WHELAN.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 10th inst. the following, from the collection of the late Mr. J. Brand. Drawings: J. Bosboom, Interior of a Church, with figures, 50*l.*; J. Israëls, Children sailing a Toy Boat, 168*l.*; A Girl and a Youth in a Country Lane, 152*l.*; Two Children at the Door of a Cottage, 173*l.*; J. Maris, A Belgian Town, on a river, 157*l.*; A Landscape, with windmill, winter, 50*l.*; A River Scene, with windmill, 63*l.*; A. Mauve, A Woody Road Scene, with peasant, 120*l.*; A Landscape, with cart and figures, 126*l.*; A Rustic Interior, with peasants seated at a table, 126*l.*; H. W. Mesdag, Dutch Fishing Boats off Scheveningen, 65*l.*; W. Tholen, Waiting for the Fishing Boats, 57*l.*; H. Witherday, A View in a Dutch Town, with boats, 75*l.*; Pictures: E. W. Cooke, Beer Head, Devon, with Exmouth in the distance, 210*l.*; W. Dyce, Pegwell Bay, a Recollection of October 5th, 1858, 535*l.*; Titian preparing to make the First Essay in Colours, 441*l.*; St. John leading Home his Adopted Mother, 430*l.*; King Lear and the Fool in the Storm, 210*l.*; J. C. Hook, The Boat, 504*l.*; J. Israëls, Coming Ashore, 283*l.*; Sir J. E. Millais, A School Teacher, 105*l.*; J. Phillip, The Gleaner, 159*l.*

Messrs. Robinson & Fisher sold on the 8th inst. the following pictures: Sir J. Reynolds, Portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache, 126*l.*; J. Constable, On the Stour, 420*l.*

Just-Art Gossip.

It is expected that Mr. Hook, who contributed less than he usually does to the Academy of last year, will more than compensate us for our loss on that occasion by the number and brilliancy of his pictures of 1894.

WHILE our readers will regret to hear that Sir John Millais will not be represented at the forthcoming Academy exhibition, they will be glad to know that he is rapidly recovering from the attack of influenza which prostrated him for several weeks, and was followed by a relapse rendering him unable to return from Scotland, where he now is, in order to finish the pictures intended for Burlington House, which were far advanced towards completion, and had been sent on to London when he intended starting for the South. Lady Millais, who is nursing her husband, has suffered still more severely from influenza; she is now quite convalescent.

THE National Gallery has been fortunate in securing, besides the Fra Angelico which is not yet hung, Dyce's coast piece 'Pegwell Bay,' which Sir F. Burton purchased, through Mr. Agnew, at Christie's on Saturday last. Although we still look forward to the nation possessing one of this painter's fine figure pictures, such as 'King Joash shooting the Arrow of Deliverance,' the best version of 'The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel,' of which, by the way,

a small but admirable copy does duty as an original, or 'The Madonna and Child,' the interesting landscape is, for the painter's sake, more than welcome. A delicate greyish whiteness pervades the picture, which is wonderfully finished, firmly drawn, exquisitely modelled and harmonious. It was exhibited at the Academy in 1860 as No. 141, 'Pegwell Bay, Kent, a Recollection of October 5th, 1858'; at Leeds as No. 1449 in 1868 (since that time it had remained in the possession of the late Mr. Brand); and at Manchester in 1887, No. 862.

WE may perhaps be allowed to suggest to Sir F. Burton that it might be possible to obtain, at least on loan, for the National Gallery, John Cross's noble picture (one of the masterpieces of the English School) of 'The Death of Richard Cœur de Lion,' or 'Richard Cœur de Lion forgiving Bertrand de Gourdon,' which has long hung, half forgotten, in one of the committee rooms of the House of Lords, and has been engraved. It was No. 44 at Westminster Hall in 1847, and won for the artist a prize of 300*l.* The Government bought it of Cross for 500*l.* Cross died in 1861, aged forty-two.

MR. A. L. BALDREY is writing an account of 'The Life and Works of Albert Moore,' and will be glad of the help of the owners of pictures, drawings, or sketches by him, or of any other material of interest. Any communications addressed to Mr. Baldrey, care of Messrs. George Bell & Sons, would be welcome.

DR. BEZOLD has been appointed Professor of Oriental Philology at Heidelberg, but he has made such arrangements as will enable him to complete his 'Catalogue of the Kouyunjik Collection in the British Museum,' of which he has already published three volumes.

AMONG the new local features of the Imperial Museum at Constantinople is a large collection of Byzantine coins lately purchased, said to be valuable and complete. A catalogue is in preparation. The department of antiquities is on the point of being augmented by the erection of a new wing, in consequence of the discovery of sarcophagi and other objects at Gortyna. The antiquities from Pergamus will also be among its principal contents.

An exhibition of pictures at the Art Gallery, Aberdeen, will be opened in September next, remaining open till the close of the year.

THE Society of Painter-Etchers has collected more than three hundred and fifty prints of very unequal value and varying much in style, as to which it may suffice to say that, besides certain Millets and A. Van Ostadens, the visitor will be rewarded who studies the contributions of Messrs. A. East, A. Evershed, J. Finnie, Van Gravesande, A. H. Haig, Helleu, J. P. Heseltine, T. Huson, D. Law, A. Legros, R. Macbeth, L. Monziès, F. Short, and E. Slcombe.

THE results of Dr. Dörpfeld's excavations this winter in search of the site of the fountain of the Nine Springs may be thus summarized: the aqueduct, built like that of Eupalinus in Samos, followed the ancient road leading to the Acropolis, while below the reservoir, into which the aqueduct of Pisistratus emptied itself, another reservoir had been constructed at a later date, to contain the water flowing from the slopes of the hill of the Nymphs and to conduct it to the agora. During the work several objects of archaeological value came to light, amongst which is a relief of the Phrygian god Men, who, as appears from inscriptions and various extant representations, was worshipped as a divinity in connexion with water and rain; also two heads, both portraits of the same person, known to us from other remains, but still unidentified by name; as well as two small *figurini*, one in crystal, the other in alabaster. The last represents a Victory (Nike) exquisitely chiselled, while the former is a fragmentary

group, consisting of a man fighting a lion, and was probably portion of a glass vessel.

At Athens works have been set afoot for enclosing the Dipylon necropolis, where one of the sepulchral monuments has recently been maliciously mutilated. At the first clearing of the soil, at a very small depth, was discovered a subterranean watercourse, which is thought to be the ancient Eridanus, vestiges of which had already been identified during the past year in other parts of the city.

PROF. LAMBROS writes from Athens:—

"Dr. H. G. Lolling, who died here on the 22nd of February, was well known to archaeologists by his long career of active labour in Greece. The deceased was for many years Librarian of the German Archaeological Institute at Athens, which came into existence in 1874; and when he retired from the post he entered, in 1888, into the Greek service, and being placed by the Minister of Education as the head of the Epigraphical Section of the Central Museum, he became a zealous contributor to the *ἀρχαιολογικὸν δελτίον*, issued by the General Ephorate of Antiquities. He also displayed his activity in epigraphic studies by articles in the *Mittheilungen* and the *ἀρχαιολογικὴ ἐπεμερίς*, as well as in other archaeological journals. Of great importance will be the *Corpus* of Boeotian inscriptions, the editing of which had been entrusted to him by the Berlin Academy. He had prepared it, and a good deal of it had been put in type. His labours at the Central Museum had proved fruitful of results. The ordering, arranging, and cataloguing of the inscriptions was a work in which he delighted, and showed much special knowledge. But Lolling was not a mere epigraphist: he had bestowed time and exertion on the geography of Greece. He made numberless journeys, partly for his own instruction and partly for the compilation of Baedeker's guide to Greece, and thereby he was enabled to identify many localities more accurately, to discover new sites, and improve markedly our knowledge of Greek topography. The results of these long-continued inquiries are to be found in Baedeker's handbook, and in the 'Hellenischen Landeskunde und Topographie,' which appeared in the third volume of Ivan Müller's 'Handbook of Classical Antiquity.' The latter is also interesting for this reason, that in his bibliography Lolling was in a position to give a full account of the contributions of the natives of modern Greece to the geography of their country. Besides these books Lolling printed in journals and fugitive publications many articles on geography. Among the sites with the topography of which his name is indissolubly connected are Marathon, Salamis, and Artemisium."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Symphony Concerts.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concerts.
QUEEN'S HALL.—Philharmonic Concerts.

THE gratifying support accorded this season to Mr. Henschel's Symphony Concerts testifies to the soundness of opinion on the part of musical amateurs, although it is unquestionably trying that they should have waited seven years before fully recognizing the value of the enterprising manager's labours in their behalf. The programme of the seventh concert, on Thursday last week, was mainly familiar, the one exception being a Violin Concerto in c by the Russo-German composer Moszkowski, Op. 30. Hitherto he has been known chiefly by his refined *salon* music for the pianoforte, but he is the author of several works of a more important character, at present little known in this country. In his violin concerto the hearer is at once struck by the melodious nature of the themes. In each of the three movements they are singularly fresh and genial, but equal praise cannot be given to their treatment, what is generally known as the "working out" being for the most part vague and uninteresting. In this the composer resembles Rubinstein,

whose subjects in his instrumental works are, as a rule, tuneful, though their development is unsatisfactory, and in entire contrast to Brahms, who frequently makes much out of apparently weak material. Herr Moszkowski's concerto was played fluently and brilliantly by M. Émile Sauret, special praise being due to him for the purity of his harmonic notes at the close of the second movement. The orchestral items in the programme, all of which were rendered with noteworthy force and intelligence, were Beethoven's Symphony in c minor, the same composer's 'Leonora' Overture, No. 3, and the Prelude to 'Lohengrin.' Mrs. Henschel contributed the cavatina "Und ob die Wolke" from 'Der Freischütz,' and a daintily orchestrated version of her husband's charming song 'Spring.' A Beethoven programme, including the 'Choral' Symphony, will be presented at the final concert on April 5th.

At the Crystal Palace Concert last Saturday, Herr Joachim made his annual appearance, and played Brahms's enormously difficult Violin Concerto in d, and Beethoven's Romance in f, showing the same magnificent "form" that he has displayed throughout this season. The Hungarian artist's 'Elegiac' Overture, first performed by the Cambridge University Musical Society on March 8th, 1877, when he took his honorary degree of Doctor in Music, and Raff's 'Lenore' Symphony were the principal works for orchestra in this programme. Miss Florence Monteith earned the approbation of the audience as the vocalist of the afternoon in the air "Nuit resplendissante" from Gounod's 'Cinq Mars,' and a pretty song 'The Wild Flower,' by Signor Franco Leoni, the latter, in which the soprano singer was most acceptable, being accompanied by the composer.

The repetition of Tchaikowsky's Symphony in b minor, No. 6, at the second Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening, was to be commended on all grounds. The measure of genius and what, for want of a better term, may be called vitality in this work is extraordinary, and of course its originality and general merits became more conspicuous on a second hearing. The coda of the third movement is truly monumental in force, and the dying away of the music at the close of the *adagio lamentoso* is wonderfully suggestive of the Oriental *nirvana*. If this was indeed Tchaikowsky's "swan song," no composer ever uttered a final lay more powerful and thrilling. Of the rest of the programme there is little to be said. Musicians know very well how Miss Fanny Davies plays Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in c, No. 4, and the young pianist was heard at her best on this occasion. The effective and appropriate cadenzas were those of Madame Schumann. M. Émile Sauret gave a masterly performance of Dr. A. C. Mackenzie's 'Pibroch,' his intonation being accurate in the most difficult passages. The vocalist was Madame de Vère-Sapio, who displayed a powerful and well-cultivated soprano voice in the scena "A vos yeux" from Ambroise Thomas's 'Hamlet,' and the prayer "O Virgin Mother" from Dvorák's 'Spectre's Bride.'

Musical Gossip.

THE thirty-sixth series of the Popular Concerts is now drawing to a close, but Mr. Arthur Chappell still continues to make additions to his catalogue of works in the repertory. Last Saturday three of Thalberg's pianoforte studies were introduced for the first time by Mlle. Eibenschütz. They are the examples in f sharp minor, b minor, and b flat minor; and, as Schumann states, they are agreeable and playable, but are *salon* studies, which masculine players and hearers could not long tolerate. Still they were worth a hearing, and Mlle. Eibenschütz played them extremely well. The statement in the book that "the name of Thalberg is found only once before (June 17th, 1885) in these programmes" involves an error. It should be January, 1885. In the absence of Herr Joachim, who was playing at the Crystal Palace, Lady Halle once more occupied the position of leader, the concerted works being Beethoven's Quartet in e minor, Op. 59, No. 2, and Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in g minor, Op. 25. Mr. Santley introduced no fewer than six songs by Mrs. Ellen Wright, tastefully written lyrics, decidedly above the average of ordinary English ballads.

On Monday nothing was done calling for extended notice. Brahms's often-repeated Sextet in b flat, Op. 18, opened the programme. Herr Schönberger played Chopin's Ballade in f major; Herr Joachim gave his favourite Tartini sonata 'Il Trillo del Diavolo,' with Spohr's Barcarolle in g as an encore; and the concert ended with Nos. 1, 2, and 4 of Schumann's 'Stücke im Volkston' for pianoforte and violoncello, Op. 102. For some reason hard to decipher, the other numbers of this series of *genre* pieces are never heard at the Popular Concerts. Vocal items were contributed by Miss Schidrowitz and Miss Zagury, their efforts as duettists being noteworthy for finish and perfect understanding in intention.

By a remarkable coincidence, Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti will both complete the fiftieth year of their first appearance in England during the present season. In recognition of this event there will be an assemblage of musicians and amateurs at the Grafton Galleries next Thursday, when an address will be presented to the two distinguished instrumentalists, the gathering having been hastily convened by Sir George Grove, Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, and Mr. Hermann Klein.

THE Sunday performances at the South Place Institute will close for the season tomorrow (Sunday). In the afternoon Mr. E. F. Jacques will give a lecture on Schumann as composer and critic, with musical illustrations; and the final concert in the evening will consist entirely of Schumann's works, including the Pianoforte Quintet in e flat, Op. 44; the Quartet in a minor, Op. 41, No. 1; and the 'Faschingschwank aus Wien,' Op. 26.

A SYMPHONY in A by the young Scottish composer Mr. Frederic Lamond has been recently published at Frankfurt, and is highly praised by the *Allgemeine Musikzeitung*.

THE ballet music from Tchaikowsky's opera 'Voyvode' was performed for the first time in England at Sir Charles Halle's Manchester concert on Thursday last week.

BACH's music is but little heard in France, but a performance on a large scale of the 'St. Matthew Passion' is to be given at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre in Paris on Good Friday.

MM. SCHOTT, the well-known music publishing firm, announce a competition for a solemn march for orchestra, to be performed at the opening of the Antwerp Exhibition on the 1st of May next. The prize will be 200, and the competition is open to composers of all countries. Manuscripts must be sent in by April 5th to MM. Schott frères, 82, Montagne de la Cour, Brussels.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.	Popular Concert, 9, St. James's Hall.
Tues.	Royal Academy of Music Students' Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
Wed.	London Congregational Union, 'The Messiah,' 9, Queen's Hall.
Thurs.	Concert of Sacred Music, 3, Crystal Palace.
Fri.	Royal Choral Society, 'The Messiah,' 7, Albert Hall.
Sat.	Mr. Ambrose Austin's Sacred Concert, 7.30, St. James's Hall.
Sun.	Sacred Concert, 7.30, Queen's Hall.
	Crystal Palace Concert, 3.
	Drury Lane Theatre, 7.30, 'Mariana.'

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

ADELPHI.—'The Cotton King,' a Drama in Four Acts. By Sutton Vane.

THE merits of the new Adelphi drama of Mr. Sutton Vane are superficial. On the strength of some fairly effective situations and some rather whimsical dialogue, the whole won a favourable reception. It will not, however, bear reconsideration. To apply to plays of this class the tests customary in the case of work of high aim is useless. Instead of being flattered by the compliment involved in judging their productions by the standard of literature, Mr. Pinero and some among his fellows complain of injustice when work humble in aim, but accomplishing what is required of it, receives a recognition difficult to award to more ambitious and more meritorious efforts. This is all wrong. To extract materials from all sources and to concoct an Adelphi drama is no easy matter; to write a 'Second Mrs. Tanqueray' is a work of extreme difficulty. 'The Cotton King' fulfils exactly the requirements of Adelphi drama, and is equal in value to three out of four of the works so classified, though inferior to the other fourth. It has a sympathetic love story, some theatrically effective situations, and a comic underplot which is not wholly original, but is amusing and acceptable. Virtue is put to straits as sore as ever afflicted it, and vice in high quarters develops with marvellous alacrity into crime. These things granted, and the public satisfied, what more remains to be said? Little or nothing. Reflection shows us that the chief villain possesses a power such as that after which Faustus pined, and finds tools ready to accomplish every act of infamy he conceives; that the hero, though the shrewdest of Americans, walks blindfold into every pitfall provided him; that the disposition of events is arbitrary; and that the pathetic inevitableness of the real drama is wanting. What is of more importance, the public is conducted purposelessly, as it seems, down blind alleys, and is deliberately mocked and derided. For a monster of villainy, whose crimes would stand conspicuous in the pages of Suetonius, the vaguest and probably most trifling of punishments is reserved. Yet the most truculent of his agents announces his readiness to swing for his sake, and another conscientious and angry gentleman, bent on vicariously avenging a wrong not his, follows him up and down with a gun that resolutely refuses to go off. These are dangerous liberties to take with a public, and when to these things it is added that there is no reason for the prolongation of the action or its arrest except the fiat of the author, and that the play might with consummate ease and with some gain be reduced to two acts, while it might with no great difficulty be indefinitely expanded, it may be seen that the public has something to forgive. The demand made upon it, however, is readily

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